The Bombay Gazette.

REGISTERED No. 79—1873.

No. 7,522.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1873. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR .....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS.. ....Rs. 24 } Includes Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Re. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 3 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BAGDAD, 1,271 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. BELWOOD, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd March 1873, at 4 P.M.

	March 1873.		
Leave BOMBAY	22	Leave Tuticorin	March 1873.
" Ratnagherry	23	" Colombo	31
" Vingorla	24	" Galle	April 1
" Carwar	24	" Naranham	3
" Mangalore	25	" Pondicherry	5
" Cannanore	25	" Madras	7
" Tellicherry	26	" Coconada	9
" Calicut	27	" Vizagapatam	10
" Beypore	28	" Bimlipatam	11
" Cochin	28	" Gopalpore	11
" Alleppy	29	" False Point	12
		Arrive CALCUTTA	13

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers call at this regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the N.-ilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Through Contracts may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents. 14

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUJARUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. SAUNDERS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th March 1873, at 2 P.M.

	March 1873.		April 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	28	Leave BUSHEH	16
" Kurrachee	April 1	" Fao	16
" Gwadur	2	" Kowet	16
" Muscat	6	" Bushire	18
" Bunder Abbas	6	" Linga	23
" Linga	8	" Bunder Abbas	25
" Bahrein	12	" Muscat	29
" Bushire	10	" Gwadur	29
" Fao	15	" Kurrachee	May 2
Arrive BUSHEH	13	Arrive BOMBAY	5

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th Septe ber 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H P., Commander R HENDERSON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st March 1873, at 2 o'clock.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Buoys :—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	1 2	2 0	1 4	1 2	2 0
Third Class	0 6	1 0	0 8	0 6	1 0

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

"WILSON" LINE.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 8TH MARCH.

THE S.S. URBINO, 1,500 Tons, with limited accommodation for First-class Passengers only. A SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500.

To be followed by the YEDDO, HIDALGO, and other Steamers. For Passage apply to

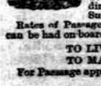
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th March 1873.

BLUE CROSS LINE.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 8TH APRIL.



THE fine new full-powered S.S. GRESHAM, 1,811 tons register, has very superior accommodation for First-class Passengers only. The Cabins are all on the upper deck with large sash windows, and there is a handsome dining saloon 60 feet in length. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Beer, which can be had on board, of good quality and at reasonable rates.

TO LIVERPOOL..... Rs. 500

TO MALTA ..... Rs. 400

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under :—

About 25th March—"ATALANTA," 2,300 Tons, 400 H.P. G. MATHEWS, Commander.

About 25th April—"BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P., J. C. SHAW, Commander, (late of the well-known Passenger Ship "SIR WALTER SCOTT."

These magnificent full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted for Passengers and possess every comfort.

By special arrangement, each Steamer will carry an experienced Indian Surgeon.

FARE .....£45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen, &c.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co.,

Nicolls Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-Brokers.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY

on the 26th, on the 1st

of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£16	£4
Suez	36	25	8
Port-Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles—shipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 2 years, Free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ASIA, on TUESDAY, 1ST APRIL 1873.

ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 1ST MAY 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Rates of Rooms of Information, Retour Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 24th March, 1873, at 8 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. HYDASPES, (2,984 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain J. M. HOGBEN, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,

Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 22nd February 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 25th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

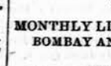
THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, (2,245 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain A. H. JOHNSON, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 22nd March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 19th March. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

(including a liberal Table and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 28th February 1873.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	" 3 8
Third Class	" 1 8
Horses	" 4 0
Carriages	" 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.

DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL—

AUSTRALIA	3,648 Tons	670 H.P.,	on 31st March.
KHEDIVE	3,742 "	600 "	on 14th April.
CEYLON	3,012 "	450 "	on 28th "
DECCAN	3,128 "	600 "	on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 460
Second Class	" 360

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 27th February 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, without CHARGE for COMMISSION and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES Realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.

Correspondents.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. SJAELLAND, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 14th March 1873. Agents s. s. Sjaelland.

GENERAL AVERAGE per s. s. SJAELLAND.—Consignees of CARGO per s. s. SJAELLAND, arrived from Liverpool, are requested before taking DELIVERY of their GOODS, to produce INVOICES, and to pay a deposit of one per cent. on the value. The Average Bond is being prepared, and will be circulated for signature immediately.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 14th March 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship KINGDOM O'FIFE, Captain IRVINE, from London, are requested to despatch BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the consigned.

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th March 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT THE OLD NAGPADA STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, at 4 P.M., on the premises, at the instruction of the mortgagees, Chuttoo Anunda, Purkha Anunda, and Sewa Pudma, on account and with the risk of the mortgagors, Jeemabai, widow of the late Goolloodina, and Hissamoodin bin Shaik Maroo of Toobhay, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 16th day of October 1871, the undermentioned landed property, viz. :—

All that piece of Pazundare land with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the east side of a passage or lane leading to Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Street, or Old Nagpada, in the sub-district of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 46, containing by admeasurement 192 and 8-9th square yards, or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the said Old Nagpada Street, on the west by a public passage, on the north by a passage, and the house of Esmail Khan and others, and on the south by a passage, and the house of Memon Hadjee Hasam and others.

Further particulars may be made known on reference being made to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of an assortment of New, Fancy, and Miscellaneous Goods recently imported from Europe, at the Shop No. 14, Apollo Street, Fort.

(Opposite the Old Secretariat Office.)

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on account of the Consignee, on THURSDAY, the 20th, and FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 11 A.M., each day, at the above named shop, a large assortment of new and miscellaneous goods, consisting of best English made Crimean and hunting saddles, Lady's Weymouth bridles, spurs, bits, and bradoons, girths, stirrup irons, baggage straps, &c., horse brushes, curry combs, plate glass pots and vases, gilt timepieces, few engravings in maple and other frames, panorama balls, glass scent bottles, an invoice of iron painted bedsteads, 6 feet, 6 by 4-6 inches and 6 ft. 6 by 3 feet 6 inches, gilt Fitzpiece of oil flooring, carpets 18 by 12 and 12 by 9, overland trunks, enamelled leather, Gladstone's bags, Wellington leggings, caps and hats, drill hats, railway companions, pouch, Wellington's arms and without arms chairs, garden chairs, assorted perfume and other soaps, fish dishes, coloured glass jewel boxes, glass domes of sizes, single and double child's perambulators, and rocking horses, besides sundry miscellaneous articles, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, situate at Mahaluxmee, or Breach Candy Road, near the Worley Causeway.

In pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 14th day of February 1871, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed by the Mortgagee, Mr. Graham Cruickshank, to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of April next, at 4 P.M., on the premises, on account and at the risk of Ramchund Wassoodeo, a d Narayen Vithul, the Mortgagors, the undermentioned landed property, viz. :—

All those eleven pieces or parcels of fora freehold vacant new salt-batty land or ground, or her ditaments and premises, situate at Mahaluxmee or Breach Candy Road, outside the Fort, near the Worley Causeway, in the sub-district of Mazagon, fronting towards the North of the new Forse Road, and bounded on or towards the east partly by the Worley Flats, and partly by the Byculla Flats, on the west by the property of Nowrojee Jehangeerjee Pithawalla on the north by the said New Forsa Road, and on the south by the batty field, formerly belonging to Bhica Rumajee, and Maloo Rutnajee, containing by admeasurement six thousand six hundred and ten square yards, or thereabouts, as covered by the Collector of Bombay, for ground rent under Nos. 475, 476, and 477, and numbered 466 in the Forsa Land Commissioner's Assessment Book.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, reference may be made to the undersigned.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

5 Bales Grey Jaconnets.
15 Cases Silk Border Dhoties.
5 Bales Grey Dhoties.
10 Bales Shirtings.
4 Saddles.
1 Harness.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, No. 40, Meadow Street.

2 Cases Chintz, Tanjib, Eau de Cologne, gilt Frames, Woollen Cloth, Indian Figs, a few cases of Champagne and Hocks, about 40 cwt. of Green Oil Paints.

On account of whom it may concern :—

74 Pairs large and small Looking-glasses.

By order of Heid Joseph, on account and risk of the first purchaser or Sha Nanjee Tulukse y :—

X Y Z B—9 Cases of Barcelona Nuts.

On account and risk of the concerned—

H C—R—No. 525-26—2 Bales Grey Madapollams, each 125 pieces 32 by 24 yards 2½ lbs.

" No. 537—1 Bale Grey Shirtings containing 50 pieces 50 by 39 yards, 10 lbs.

The above Goods were damaged by saltwater ex Steamer Atalanta

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The sale at the premises of Messrs. Soundy, Brasluer & Co.'s will be resumed THIS DAY, at or shortly after 12 o'clock noon, from Lot No. 274.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Free Bunder—

About 300 first-class Moulmein Teak Squares, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Handsome Open Carriage, by J. C. & W. Fenton, Belgrave Square, London, a very light and neat single-seated Miniature Brougham, built to order, by Nees of Aberdeen, a pair of young powerful Australian Horses, going in single and double harness, garden plants, &c., at No. 17, Upper Colaba.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th inst., sale commencing at about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above Bungalow, the Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of LT. Colonel A. A. Bayly, R.A., comprising—Drawing-room, dining-room, arm, easy and bed-room, folding and easy chairs, chiffonier, almyra, mahogany, dressing glass with marble slab, chest of drawers, bookstand, English-made folding table, sideboard, Persian and other carpets, tea-caddy, hanging and table argand lamps, camp cots, clothes press, towel horses, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture and utensils, garden pots, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A first-class handsome open Carriage, very strong and in good order, by J. C. and W. Fenton, Belgrave Square, London, together with a pair of showy powerful Australian Horses, perfectly quiet, about 7 years old, go both in double and single harness.

A very light and neat single-seated Miniature Brougham, built to order by Nees of Aberdeen, double and single harness, &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a strong serviceable English-built Buggy, a do. do. English-built Dog Cart, a powerful Arab and an Australian Horse, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY next, the 22nd instant, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the above address, the household furniture, &c., of Major Smart, R. A., the same comprising neat cut glass ware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, best electro-plated cruet stand, pickle and egg frames, tea and coffee services, toast racks, dish covers, table and chamber candlesticks, and richly carved blackwood furniture, comprising drawing-room, dining, office, dressing and washing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, arm, almyrahs, bed-room, folding and easy chairs, chiffonier, almyra, mahogany, dressing glass with marble slab, chest of drawers, bookstand, English-made folding table, sideboard, Persian and other carpets, tea-caddy, hanging and table argand lamps, camp cots, clothes press, towel horses, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture and utensils, garden pots, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A first-class handsome open Carriage, very strong and in good order, by J. C. and W. Fenton, Belgrave Square, London, together with a pair of showy powerful Australian Horses, perfectly quiet, about 7 years old, go both in double and single harness.

A very light and neat single-seated Miniature Brougham, built to order by Nees of Aberdeen, double and single harness, &c.

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AT 2 P.M.

A strong serviceable English-built Buggy [illegible]

Arab Horse and Harness complete.

A ditto ditto English-built Dog-cart, with a powerful Australian Horse and Harness, complete.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainwares, a full-toned sympathetic Grand Square Piano by "Soundy & Co.," a first-rate Mahogany full-sized Slate Billiard Table by "J. Bennett & Co.," a handsome English Built Open Carriage by "Thorn," a do. do. circular fronted Office Brougham, a pair of hands me fast-trotting black Carriage Horses, a large collection of choice plants, &c., at Breach Candy.

On FRIDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Messrs. F. L. Lathana and C. Reynolds, the same comprises, rich cut glass ware, dinner, and dessert services, best plate ware, such as set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater curry dishes, cruet, and pickle frames, tea and bread basket, a mahogany case containing handsome plated dessert knives and forks, with mother-of-pearl handles, a do. containing fish knives and forks with ivory handles, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., richly carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces round dining tables for 6 and 10 persons, sideboards dumb waiters, dining room chairs, a first class mahogany full-sized billiard table by J. Bennett and Co., a bronze 6 light gas Billiard lamp, circular, and card tables, English mahogany, cane and drawing-room chairs, conversation couches, handsome Brussels drawing-room carpet, whatnots, a full-toned mahogany grand square piano by "Soundy and Co.," bronze single and plated 4 light hanging argand lamps, a handsome English iron bedstead, camp cot, Cleopatra couches, dressing and washing tables, and wardrobes, clothes presses, wardrobes, towel horses, clothes baskets, dis cuse articles, cooking utensils, a large collection of choice and rare plants, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A first-class English-built 4-seated open carriage by "Thorn," perfect order.

A pair of handsome black carriage horses.

A handsome English-built light Office brougham, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., on the premises of Byculla Works, G. I. P. Railway, Byculla.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 12 o'clock precisely, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of the late W. J. Thompson.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany semi-grand Piano by Schweitzer and Soehne, Stuttgart, handsome Pier Glasses with console tables, a handsome English-built open carriage by E. Esterton, a ditto circular glass-fronted miniature brougham, by Fallon, a pair of handsome Bay Australian Horses, a powerful Bay Australian Brougham Horse, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Dr. A. Wright.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome English-built four-seated Open Carriage, a Handsome Circular Glass-fronted Miniature Brougham by "Holman," a pair of very Handsome Grey Arab Carriage Horses, &c., at Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the above mentioned place, the handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Professor Candy.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

JUST LANDED.

An invoice of superior English-made sprated and brass mounted single and double Harness by William Middlemore.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1873.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The Nearest and Nearest of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, a d J. T. Davenport the had received information to the effect that the only remedy in service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—" CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—" CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

" CAUTION.—None genuine without the words " Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 19TH MARCH 1873.

SECOND REPRESENTATION OF THE NEW PLAY OF

ADELINE,

TO BE FOLLOWED BY A FARCE WHICH FOR WANT OF A BETTER NAME HAS BEEN CALLED

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

Performance commencing at 8-30 P.M.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ATHOLL, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents, s.s. Atholl.

Bombay, 18th March 1873.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—The TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of this INSTITUTION will be held in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th March 1873, at half-past 5 P.M., to receive the Managing Committee's Report for the year 1872 and such other business as may be placed before the Meeting by the Managing Committee.

The attendance of Donors, Members, and Subscribers is requested on the occasion.

NOTICE.—The period for receiving TENDERS for the PURCHASE of Her Majesty's Steam Vessel SIND is extended to 1 P.M., on SATURDAY next, the 22nd instant.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 18th March 1873.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £500,000.

PAID UP £270,000.

HEAD OFFICE :

53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W. C.

WITH BRANCHES AT

Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford, Chester, Ripon, Birmingham, Belfast, Glasgow, &c.

Bombay. Treacher's Building, and at Madras and Calcutta.

THE CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY.

The whole of the second series of 100,000 Shares issued at £2, premium, on £1-0-0 per share, has been taken up, and a third series of 100,000 is now open to the public at 10s. premium, or £1-10 per share. The amount of Capital paid-up was, on the 1st January, £202,000, inclusive of premiums.

The premiums on Capital are being applied to the defraying of expenses connected with the formation and organization of the Company, so leaving the Capital intact, 20 per cent. of which is invested in Consols in names of Trustees to form a Guarantee Fund for the payment of claims.

The Shares are represented by " Warrants to Bearer," negotiable like Bank Notes, passing from hand to hand, without any formality pursuant to Clauses 27 and 28 of the Companies Act of 1867.

Shareholders receive Five per cent. per annum interest on paid-up Capital, and one-fifth part of the Profits, besides.

Applications for Shares will be received at the Offices of the Company in Bombay, Madras, or Calcutta.

THE POSITIVE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE

offers a new and easy method of assuring Lives for any amount from Rs. 1,000 upwards on most advantageous terms. The leading features are :—

1st.—Undertaking Life Assurance only, and not combining with it the more hazardous and less remunerative business of Fire and Marine Insurance.

2nd.—Charging English rates of premium for India, and one uniform rate for the whole world, so abolishing all restrictions on Foreign Residence, Travelling, &c.; the National English Life Table, constructed for the Government, being taken as the basis of the premiums charged.

3rd.—Granting the option to Assurants of paying for their Life Policies a limited number of premiums, extending over five to thirty years, instead of continuing payments during the whole

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet and unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	83
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	722½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Rec. Issue	225
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
60,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
32,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	109
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	223
.....	£20	10 9 1 0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	18 10 0	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 5 0	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co.	1,460
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Freve Land & Pier Co. Ld.	118
150	2,000	2,000	31p.c.	Mazagon Land	880
8,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	455

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.c.	Albert Mills Co.	1,750
600	1,250	all	50p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,130
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,480
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
800	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	929
4,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	130
5,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,240
750	2,000	all	200p.c.	Great Eastern	2,020
2,500	1,000	all	140p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,075
900	1,000	all	40 p.c.	Monarjee Spinning	1,000
800	2,500	all	100p.c.	Oriental	2,840
600	2,500	2,400	216p.c.	Royal	2,840
90	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,125

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,250
200	2,500	1,100	150p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	760
100	5 0	all	10p.c.	Albert king Co.	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	225
150	12,500	11,000	100p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	6,300
200	2,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co.	1,675
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	475
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	840
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,150
500	1,850	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	5,700
350	2,000	all	250p.c.	East India Press Co.	2,800 nl.
150	5,250	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	6,800
200	2,500	75 p.c.		Framji Cowasji Press Co.	720
200	1,000	all	200 p.c.	Free and Press Co	725
2	6,000	6,000	225 p.c.	Hydr aulic Press Co.	2,200
250	5,000	1,465	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	810
200	400	350	42½ p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	625
200	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Princeof Wales Press	2,200
200	1,400	200	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	210
200	85	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	465
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,140
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,140
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,330
60,000	50	all	4½p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	12 p.c.	Mechanics F'd'ge Co.	25
2,000	500	all	40 p.c.	Prescher & Co	455
2,000	150	all	40 p.c.	Virgas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95*	19	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	East India Bank	
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅛d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16 to 11/32d.
Do.	Credits 6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do.	do. 3 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Do.	Documents 6 Do. do.	1s. 11 17/32d.
Do.	do. 3 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/32d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅞
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Carolus	290,
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-France Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110⅝ to 110½
Four & half per cent	104 to 104½
Four per cent	102½ to 103½
Four & alf per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	92
New French Loan (fully paid-up) of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond 115.	

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The Market has been unchanged, but a larger business has been done, chiefly in Grey Shirtings. The following are our closing quotations :—

Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs.	Rs. 4 4 0	to Rs. 4 4 6
"	" 40 " 29 " 7 "	" 4 12 6	to " 4 13 0
"	" 40 " 39 " 8¼ "	" 5 12 0	to Rs. 5 13 0
" Madapoll.	32 " 24 " 3 "	" 2 9	to Rs. 2 3 3
" Jaconets	40 " 24 " 2½ "	" 2 1 0	

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by Eur pean firms yesterday :—

1,250 pieces Grey Shirt. fine	45 in. 39 yds. 9 lbs.	at Rs. 6 12	6
500 "	" " " 39 "	10 "	" 7 6 0
1,000 "	" " " 34 "	39 "	11 " " 8 0 0
1,000 "	" " " 40 "	39 "	8¼ " " 5 13 0
5,000 "	"Mad'polums	32 " 24 "	3 " " 2 3 3
5,000 "	"Jaconets	40 " 20 "	2½ " " 2 1 0

COTTON.

The market clo ed dull, with prices declining. Our closing quotations are as follows :—

Oomrawuttee (Ready)	at Rs. 214	to Rs. 215
" Akola "	at " 221	to " 222
" Broach M. G. "	at " 245	to " 246
" Hingunghaut "	at " 250	
" Dhollera (May delivery)	at " 212	to " 213

The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

100 candies New Bhownuggur,	Ready	at Rs. 218	
150 " " "	"	at " 218	
750 " " Broach M. G.	" F.P.B. st	" 250	
150 " " "	"	at " 244½-45½	
50 " " "	"	at " 245	
50 " " "	"	at " 247	
50 " " Oomrawuttee	" F.P.B. st	" 220	
50 " " Julgaum	"	at " 210	
125 " " "	"	at " 210-15	
100 " " Oomrawuttee	"	at " 218	
125 " " Veraval	15th April	at " 202	
100 " " Agra	Ready	at " 248-50	
25 " " Khandeish	"	at " 207	
125 " " "	"	at " 203	
250 " " "	15 days	at " 202	
50 " " Cutch	Ready	at " 202-203	

YARNS.

2,400 lbs. Mule	No. 40's	at 11 9/16	as. per lb.
3,000 " Water	" 20's	at 10	"
7,500 " "	" 30's	at 10½	"
4,700 " "	" 30's	at 11	"
3,400 " "	" 30's	at 11½	"
3,400 " Turkey Red	" 40's	at 20½	"
4,800 " "	" 40's	at 27½	"
6,000 " "	" 40's to 60's	at 27½	"

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—18TH MARCH.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. p. t. nominal.
	Wooden Ships	£2 10s. 0d. p. t. nominal.
	Myrabolms & Coir bulk	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. nl.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d. nominal.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d.

Overland Steamers—

Venice	£3 5s.
Trieste	£3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool	£3 5s. 0d.
Havre	£3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
China Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 per bale.
" Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
" Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay	Rs. 22 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius	Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Achena	Pierce	Liverpool, Nov. 11.
	Orna (s)	Nacoda	Dutch, March 16.
	Claverhouse	Strachan	Port Louis, Jan. 28.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Emeu (s)	Lee	China, &c.
	Syed M. A. Cx. Bux.	Nacoda	Tuticorin, &c.
	Otto	Nacoda	Colombo.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship China, Mossman, to Rangoon.
Ship Lady Allan, Riepenhausen, to Liverpool.
Ship Jane Pardew, Punch, to Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Violet, to Liverpool.
Steamer Athol, to Liverpool.
Steamer Sjaelland, to Liverpool.
Steamer Sir J.R. Carnac, to Coast and Carwar.
Ship Undaunted, to Falmouth.
Brig Keerata Roodrin, to Cochin and Colombo.
Steamer Oorum, to Cutch.

DAILY IMPORTS.—18TH MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta, s, 1,200 bundles iron bars, Bell Brandenburg and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Urbino, s, 2 cases brandy, Remington and Co.; 50 cases champagne and 115 cases old tom, Bounevialle and Sibille; 100 casks beer and 45 casks wine, R. L. Southern and Co.

Hilton Philipson, s, 100 cases champagne, Pochajee Framjee and Co.; 40 cases champagne, Richard Martin and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Burdigalla, s, 3 hogsheads brandy, Eduljee Maneckjee Setna.

FROM GENOA.

Persia, s, 99 cases brandy, Bounevialle and Sibille.
India, s, 50 boxes brandy Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—18TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Royal Alexandra, 2,000 bundles coir yarn, Narrotum Jaichund; 41 bales cotton, Soondrdas Lilladhur; 12 bales cotton, B. Bhowanbhoy; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 50 bales cotton, S. Mocljee.

Ellen Bates, 79 bales cotton S. Tyabjee & Co.; 99 bales cotton, Canjee Lalljee & Co.; 500 bales cotton, A. Blaschcck & Co.; 550 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.; 10 bales cotton, H. Dods & Co.; 500 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Lady Allan, 350 bags galls, V. Ebrsam & Co.

Hannah Law, 400 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Major Rugoonath Sing, "Bahadoor," of the 3th Regt. Bom. N. Infy., vice Subadar Major Reuben Moosajee, "Sirdar Bahadoor," and Ressaldar Major Soojat Khan, "Sirdar Bahadoor," pensioned.

To be a Member of the 2nd Class of the Order of British India with the title of "Bahadoor."

Subadar Major Robenjee Israel, of the 8th Regt Bom N. Infy, vice Subadar Major Rugoonath Sing, promoted to the 1st class.

The services of Capt. R. S. Robinson, of the R. A., a candidate for the Ben S. C., are placed at the disposal of the Financial Dept.

Lt. L. W. Christopher, of the Ben S. C., who was appointed on probation as Sub-Asst. Commsy. Genl., 3rd class, by G. G. O. No. 211, dated the 20th Feb. 1872, having passed the prescribed departmental tests, is permanently attached to the Army Commsat. Dept.

Condr. W. Nash, of the Ord. Commsat. Dept., is allowed an extension of leave to the 10th May 1873, the date on which he respected his return from furlough to Europe on medical certificate granted to him in G. G. O. No. 236 of 1870.

First Class Vety Surg Isaac Bicknell, of the Vety Dept., is placed on the Retired List on the pension of £300 per annum, subject to the approval of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India.

The undermentioned to officer is promoted to the rank of Col. by Brevet :—

Lt. Col. Henry Alexander Cockburn, Ben. Inv,—6th March 1873.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Capt. John McNair, of the Ben. S. C., Q. M., 11th Regt. of N. I.,—for two years.

Capt. George William Holdsworth, of the late 3rd Eur. Regt., 1st Wing Sub., 1st Regt. of N. I.,—for fourteen months.

Capt. William Ironside Bax, of the General List Infy, 3rd Squad. Officer, 11th Bcnl. Cav (Lancers),—for one year.

Lt. James Graves Kelly, of the Bengl. S. C., 1st Wing Sub., 33rd (The Allahabad) Regt. of N. Inf.,—for two years.

The following Military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

INDIA OFFICE ;
London, 12th February 1873.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

The under-mentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz :—

Lt. Col. J. T. Watson, 6 months ; Lt. Col. H. P. Babbage, 6 months ; Maj. R. D. Griffin, 1 month ; Maj. F. W. Dunbar, 6 months ; Capt. Wynyard Battye, 6 months ; Capt. A. F. Jones, 6 months ; Capt. C. O. W. Apperley, 2 months ; Capt. R. J. Abbott R. A., 6 months ; Capt. W. D. Palmer, 6 months ; and Capt. E. Wells, 6 months.

The undermentioned officers have elected to remain in Europe on the terms of paragraph 2 of your G. O. No. 797 of the 1st Aug, 1872, from the dates given, viz :—

Lt. Col. G. Cavenagh, 20th Feb. 1873.
Lt. Col. G. A. Cuyler, 24th Feb. 1873.
Bt. Col. I. D. Biggs, 23rd Jan. 1873.

The under-mentioned officers have been permitted to retire, from the service from the dates specified., viz :—

Surg. B. W. Switzer, 13th Jan. 1873.
Col. E. Bradford, 1st March 1873.
Maj. H. R. Bradford, 1st March 1873.
Capt. W. J. Forlong, 6th Feb. 1873.—I have, &c.,

ARGYLL.

Lt. G. Provis, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Europe for three months.

The undermenti ned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lt.-Col. Clements Thomas Hallett, of the Ben. S. C., District Supt. of Police, 2nd grade, Allyghur District, North-Western Provinces, for twenty months.

Lt. Col. Richard Joseph Dickson, Ferris, of the Ben. S. C. Deppy. Commsr., 3rd class, Mooltan, Punjab, for eighteen months.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on urgent private affairs :—

Brigd. Genl. J. Turner, C. B., of the Rl. Ay., Comdg. Sealkote Brig , for four months.

H. E. the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following appointmeft :—

Col. M. A. S. Biddulph, of the R. A., to the Brig. Staff of the Army, temporarily, with the rank of Brigdr. Genl., during the absence on leave to Europe of Brigdr. General J. Turner, C. B. or until further orders.

Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) H. Mills, of the Ben. S. C. Depy. Asst. Commsy. Genl., 2nd class, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 11th Feb. 1873, to visit Bombay preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

H. E. the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Maj. H. Maxwell, of the Ben. S. C., Offg. Brig. Maj., to be a Brig Major on the establishment, in succession to Capt G. W. C., Plowden, whose tenure of service has expired.

The undermentioned Officer of the S. C., having completed five years' service as substan tive Lt. Col., is promoted to the rank of Col. by Bt. :—

Lt. Col. George Pringle, Mad. S. C., 9th March 1873.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the S. C., is promoted to the rank of Capt.—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Lt. Frederick Henry Maitland, 22nd Feb. 1873.

The following promotion by Brevet is made :—

BREVET—to be Captain.

Lt. Frederick Theophilus Goad, Ben. S. C., 12th March 1873.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) John Samuel Drury Tulloch, of the Ben. S. C., Comdt., 29th (Punjab) Regt, of N. I.,—for two years.

The following paragraph of a Military letter from the Right Hon the Secy of State for India, No. 21, dated the 6th of Feb. 1873, is published for general information :—

"14. Surg J. Reid, has been permitted to retire on the half pay of his rank."

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt. J. P. Steel, R. E., Ex. Engr., 2nd grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as a Supg. Engr. in the Province as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 17th Feb. 1873.

Major C. J. Mead, Supg. Engr, 2nd grade, on return from furlough, is appointed to the charge of the Agra to Gwalior Railway Survey.

Major M. G. Clerk, Asst. Engr., 1st grade, Western Rajpootana Railway Survey, is granted the usual preparatory leave from date of making over charge, prior to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Capt. J. P. Steel, R. E., Ex. Engr., 2nd grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, during the absence of Mr. A. B. Sampson, or until further orders.

Capt. Steel assumed charge of his appointment on the forenoon of this day.

Mr. F. A. Kredon is appointed to the P. W. Dept. as an Ex Engr. of the 3rd grade, and posted to Bengal Irrigation Branch.

Mr. H. Bell, Ex. Engr., 1st grade, Holkar (State) Railway, is granted two years' furlough to Europe under Section 7 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, also subsidiary leave for one month under Section 15 (a), with effect from 1st April, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Lt. Col. F. W. Pelle, R. E., assumed charge of the Office of Engr-in-Chief of the Indus Valley (State) Railway from Mr. Campbell on the afternoon of the 25th Feb. 1873.

Lt. J. C. Barker, R. E., Asst. Engr., 2nd grade, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, having vacated his appointment in the P. W. Dept., by proceeding on furlough, his services are replaced at the disposal of the Mily. Dept., with effect from the date of his embarkation.

HOLKAR (STATE) RAILWAY.

Lt. F. N. Hassard, R. E., Asst. Engr., temporarily attached to the Holkar (State) Railway, is posted to the Third Division, Holkar (State) Railway.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M. during the fair Season and on Fridays, at 5-30 P.M., commencing with the mail of the 24th May, during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The addition of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Fire Fort Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

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" ..... " 18 Wednesday ..... " 28

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Friday ..... Mar. 28 Friday ..... May 9
" ..... Apr. 11 " ..... " 23
" ..... " 25

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Per Annum	Rs 10 0 0
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OPEN on WEDNESDAY from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. to PURDA LADIES only ; after that hour to Ladies or Families only. Admission—ONE RUPEE.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

FULFORD—March 11th, at Peshawur, the wife of Cecil J. R Fulford, Esq., Lieutenant, 26th P. I., of a daughter.

STACK—March 12th, at Bareilly, the wife of G. A Stack, Esq., (Educational Department), of a daughter

WILCOX—March 12th, at Meerut, the wife of Major E. R. C. Wilcox, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

DEATHS.

ROTHNEY—March 8th, at Sealkote, Alex. E. Rothney, Sub-Lieutenant, 5th R. I. Lancers, son of Colonel Rothney, C. S. I., from the effects of a fall from his horse, aged 23 years.

EVANS—March 10th, at Jhelum, Sara, the dearly loved wife of Captain D. K. Evans, 6th Royal Regiment, after a short illness.

WARD—March 11th, at Mooltan, Charles Ward, Esq., Quarter Master, 41st (The Welsh) Regiment.

CLARKE—March 13th, at Futtehpore, (his 41st birthday), H. R. Clarke, C. S.

HODGES—At Lucknow, Mr. F. C. Hodges, Superintendent, Wingfield Park, after a protracted illness of bowel complaint and general debility, aged 63 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference at the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1873.

THERE is a growing impression in the public mind that the use of alcohol in some form or other is increasing amongst the natives of India. Some writers, as the *Indian Statesman*, apply the term "drunkenness" to the drinking of spirituous liquors. Wherever the consumption of alcohol is known to be increasing they say that drunkenness is increasing in that locality, as for instance, the consumption of alcohol is increasing amongst the people under the Government of Bengal, and we are told that drunkenness is increasing in those provinces. Drinking spirituous liquors, and drunkenness, are employed as if they were convertible terms. This may not be quite true, although it must be confessed that if the consumption of alcoholic liquors increased in any town, the number of people who got drunk and the number of times they got drunk would very probably be increased also, and in some proportion to the additional quantity of liquor consumed in the town. The number of people who use spirits prudently and "for their stomach's sake," are always vastly greater than those who imbibe these liquors for the purpose of getting drunk, or who make themselves drunk thereby, whether intentionally or not. Nobody will perhaps doubt that some men drink for the express purpose of making themselves drunk. In our own experience we remember seeing a "drunken "fellow" who had just been deprived, by means of a stomach pump, of the alcohol that he had swallowed : the pumping operation cleared his brain a little, and when he discovered how he had been treated, he regarded the bystanding operator with disgust as he remarked that having paid the sum of two rupees for the grog he had drunk, it was illegal to deprive him of his own property without his free will and consent. Perhaps there is no large community in which liquor is drunk in small and safe quantities and with regularity. Much depends upon the age at which the drinking commences. It is usually carried to excess by the young, and the confirmed drunkard generally begins his career at an early age. There may be and doubtless is much secret drinking indulged in by the natives of India, and while this is undoubtedly a very bad form for the habit to take, drinking to great excess is not by any means general. Country liquor is not very dear, and the amount of alcohol which much of it contains is remarkably great ; still, the poverty of the people has probably a great deal to do in restraining the indulgence, as has also the influence of opinion. The wealthier classes do not however now exercise the same power over the vice of drinking that they formerly held, and this is greatly due to the increase of the habit amongst themselves. The Bunnia class of Western India maintain such a horror of liquor drinking that they will not allow their own baked bread to be yeasted with a toddy ferment because it contains alcohol ; they insist that the bread shall be raised by a yeast obtained from gram in a state of fermentation. One smiles at the nice distinction that is drawn. But amongst the same class of people there are many drugs of a narcotic or brain exciting quality in use, from opium to bhang, but as the indulgence in these practices is not openly carried on, the rising generation are placed under no temptation to follow the practices of their seniors.

But whatever may be the prejudices of the natives of India in regard to the use of alcohol, and whatever credit they may receive for being a sober people, there is abundant evidence of the increase of drinking habits amongst them. And His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is doing a service to the people themselves by drawing attention, in his last administration report, to the increased consumption of spirituous liquors in the towns and cities of the provinces under his Government. Every popular vice originates in large towns. Whether it be dram-drinking, public swindling, or anything else of a vicious character, the large towns are first attacked, and it is chiefly in the large towns of Bengal that the increased consumption of liquor is most evident, and it is there that drunkenness is most apparent. The poor people who spend their money in country liquor require protection, and this protection Mr. Campbell is endeavouring to afford them. But he has a difficult problem to work out. One of the means for the prevention of the spread of drinking habits is in limiting the number of liquors shops in every town. But we are by no means sure that this measure will effect the desired object. That it will create a monopoly in liquor selling is plain enough ; that it will not materially diminish the akbarry revenue is pretty certain, for if liquor licences are sold to the highest bidders, a small number will yield as large a sum of money as a larger number, the bidding being determined by the amount of liquor consumed in the town ; but that it will materially diminish the consumption of alcohol we do not think. In granting licences to liquor sellers in Bengal mention is made of granting such licences only to *respectable* men ; this supposes in the first place that the licences are to be dispensed at a fixed rate. If the State is entitled to raise a revenue from the sale of liquor licences, it is only fair to the public that the revenue so obtained should be the maximum amount that can be raised in a fair and open market. To give a man a liquor licence on account of the respectability of his character is a measure that is so liable to abuse, especially in India, that we think it should never be employed. The man who elects to make his living by dram-selling is not at all so likely to be as respectable as an ordinary shopkeeper, and why such a man should be permitted to enrich himself at the public expense, is more than we can imagine. It seems to be assumed that his respectability will relieve the police of the work of looking after drunken people, but it will do nothing of the kind unless he holds his licence under a penalty for every man found drunk on his premises. Under such a penalty any man may hold a licence with equal relief to the police ; the argument is not worth following out. The danger of abuse of the privilege of granting liquor licences at a fixed rate is very great. Our contemporary the *Indian Statesman* speaks of the grant of these licences in Calcutta in a way which leaves it to be inferred that a scandal attaches to the practice. The Chairman of the Bench of Justices, who is also the Commissioner of Police, seems to be continually pestered with applications for these licences from all quarters. It is difficult for a public official always to resist the pressure that may be brought to bear upon him by good-natured applicants. These applicants are mostly very good-natured themselves, and they cannot understand why the Commissioner of Police should not be equally good-natured. Some people forget the difference that should always be maintained between friendship and duty. We can well understand the difficulties and perplexities which attend the privilege of granting liquor licences to a limited number of liquor sellers. Mr. Souter is not quite free from this difficulty. The number of applications for these licences that he receives from very respectable and equally good-natured people in Bombay must be considerable. We should like to see a list of them very much. A retiring high official furnishes his butler with "a character," and instead of enhancing his paper gift with a small purse, he asks the Commissioner of Police to be good enough to give his respectable old servant a liquor licence, prompted to make the application by the said faithful old butler, who informs his departing master that the licence to sell liquor will stand for a pension. Is the case we have supposed a purely hypothetical one, or is it overdrawn ? In matters of State revenue, of public revenue, there should be no chance allowed to exist of diminishing that revenue or of permitting officers of Government to oblige their friends. The worst feature of this plan of dealing with revenue is the pressure which is placed upon the responsible officer.

But what about the state of the habitual drunkard ? Have we no remedy for this public evil ? Our own sympathies are decidedly with Mr. Dalrymple and the bill "for the better "management of habitual drunkards" that he has been permitted to introduce to Parliament. Unfortunately it was last Session of Parliament Mr. Dalrymple was defeated on this bill ; but he returns with it with overwhelming evidence that it is most necessary and will be attended with decidedly good results. All that Mr. Dalrymple asks of Parliament is that people who notoriously cannot take care of themselves should be taken care of by responsible officials, and that the disease dipsomania, as well as its twin brother habitual drunkenness, should be treated by skilled men in suitable public institutions like other diseases of body and mind. There is a great tendency in this country to run after English fashions in everything, from chignon decoration to beer-drinking, and from black coats to pigeon shooting ; many a time sad errors are committed. But we shall certainly not go wrong by legislating at once for the habitual drunkard ; his case is truly lamentable and exceedingly dangerous in India, and if a bill is passed for the care and treatment of such cases, we shall do more to put down the vice of drunkenness in this country than in any other way.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 18TH MARCH.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Gladstone said that in consequence of the Queen having intimated to him that the opposition party had abandoned their expectation of forming a Cabinet, he had again placed his services at the disposal of Her Majesty. He added that he was consulting his colleagues, and moved for an adjournment till Thursday.

Mr. Disraeli said he had informed the Queen that he was prepared to form a Government only with a new Parliament.

The House then adjourned.

LONDON, 18TH MARCH.

The Shah of Persia is expected at St. Petersburg at the beginning of May, and proceeds thence to London via Berlin.

The strike in Wales is approaching termination, the colliers dowlais (

FURIOUS DRIVING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to call the attention of the Commissioner of Police to a Brahmin or Purbhoo who may be seen, nearly every morning about 10 o'clock, driving a pony in a mail phaeton, made for a horse, at full gallop along the Queen's Road.

The punishment for persons who over-drive should be very severe, and I should like to see the delinquent in the shafts and have the driving of him.

WHIP.

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 21st FEBRUARY.

LORD ROSEBERRY, in a fluent, well arranged speech, brought the subject of the alleged scarcity of good horses before the House last night, and though this important motion did not produce the thorough discussion of the matter the best interests of the country demand, still the mass of figures and reliable testimony brought to prove his lordship's case cannot but awaken alarm. Admiral Rous is right enough in what he writes about race-horses, for they have neither decreased in quality nor stamina, but when he treads beyond the boundaries of Newmarket Heath or other Turf places, he is abroad. In matters concerning roadsters, harness horses, horses for military and agricultural horses, I place more faith in the testimony of men like Lord Ossington, Lord Portsmouth, the President of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society, Major Stapleton, Mr. Edmund Tattersall, and various other gentlemen of experience, than I do in the dictatorial writings of the dictator of the Jockey Club. When the noble mover for this Royal Commi-sion stated that during the late Autumn Manœuvres the greater part of the two thousand animals required came from abroad, he but spoke the truth, but he might have consistently added that such animals could not be purchased in this country at the figure Mr. Cardwell limited himself to. It is not the agricultural class of horse we are so short of, but the hackney class suited to military purposes. For years past the Germans have been busy purchasing up all our hackney mares, and there is in consequence a dearth of them, and foreign buyers assert that where formerly there were five of these animals in Great Britain, there is now but one. Lord Granville and the Duke of Richmond argued that because at a crack meet of the Quorn or the Pytchley we see five or six hundred horses most up to fifteen stone with hounds, there are as many good horses in the country as ever there were. Granted as to hunters, but not so as to hackneys or roadsters. The Cleveland Bay is extinct, and I know that it is impossible at the present moment to purchase a cabriolet horse for any sum of money, such as our fathers used to drive in the Park. Admiral Rous allows that the only horse-breed ng that pays in these present days of exorbitantly dear beef and mutton is that of thorough-breds and Suffolk cart-horses. A friend of mine sold three yearlings of the latter breed the other day for 170 guineas, and we all know what fashionable racing stock fetches. If, then, the State will not interfere, and our squires and tenant farmers cannot be expected to breed coach horses and roadsters at a dead loss, what are we to do? I go so far with the Admiral as to allow that since the enormous increase of wealth to England, the demand for horses has greatly increased, and the wear and tear of horse-flesh goes on increasing, in spite of under-ground and over-ground railways, with huge strides, and it is much to be regretted that Lord Roseberry should have been forced to accept Lord Granville's suggestion that the subject be considered by a Committee of the House of Lords instead of by a Royal Commission. Any one who stood at Hyde Park corner last season must, in the incessant roll of carriages, a few drawn by magnificent animals, more by good ones, many by very inferior specimens of the equine race, and most by what dealers term "wretches," have wondered how this drain on the country's stock is supplied. Lord Granville admitted that these numbers have quadrupled of late, though, like your humble servant, there was a percentage which he did not admire; and he added that with which I entirely agree, viz, "in India we have ourselves, after eighty years' exertions, succeeded in completely extinguishing private enterprise and in mounting our troops at £285 per horse." On this astonishing statement being made, Lord Howard de Walden, who seemed quite electrified by it, asked Lord Granville for his authority, which proved to have come from a member of the Indian Council, and, therefore, probably true. It is pleasing to hear racing described in the Commons of England as "of itself, it is a noble, manly, distinguished, historical, national amusement," and that such words were spoken by a Prime Minister; it sounded well that Lords Falmouth and FitzWilliam ran their horses on Doncaster Moor without a bet upon them, or any interest beyond that of testing their respective merits; that gambling was on the decline, and that there were few owners now who had as much "on" their horses as would form the stake at an ordinary rubber of whist. There was sound common sense spoken when the opinion was hazarded that as for putting down gambling by abolishing races, they might as well think that they could abolish rain by suppressing gutters. Major Stapleton writes to the *Daily Telegraph* that pure-bred Arabs, produced in the South of France, have reached 16 hands high. He with height they have not lost bone and power, might not some stallions be sent to India with advantage? I shall make enquiries as to these large sized Arabs, and will communicate the result.

And now to quadrupeds of another kind. "The blue ribband of the Leashe" will be decided this afternoon, and I am in great hopes that my final selection for this year, as he was for the last Doe-Derby, viz, Peasant Boy—may prove the winner. The deciding ties are being run off as I write, and the last information I have of my favourite is that the odds are 100 to 40 on him. Both Mr. Listers and Lord Sefton's dogs have been defeated, and all Scotia is growling at the clumsy performance of the elephantine Wandering Willie. No fewer than 20,000 people were present on both days, the ground was in capital condition, the weather all that could be desired, and the hares, in spite of the late heavy rains, were in capital condition and very stout runners. The first ties did not result in the defeat of any of the most popular nominations. Peasant Boy was peculiarly fortunate in having been first put in the slips with a hound against which 250 to 1 was freely betted, and in the second ties he met a very inferior dog. There was immense excitement when he was slipped with the other crack Amethyst, but he defeated her easily. With Cymbal, however, in the fourth round, he had an opponent of another stamp to contend with, but after one undecided course he beat her cleverly. To-day he meets Marfel, who has beaten Croesus, another warm favourite. Last year's winner, Bed of Stone, in the second round, caused much disappointment to the backers of that famous bitch, and Chameleon had wretched luck in having run three undecideds. One of my very earliest selections ran an undecided course with Cymbal in the third round, and was just beaten in the next go. Large sums of money have been lost over Croesus and Satire, and should my selection win to-day, the ring will be hit very hard.

I am now in a position to state authoritatively that the University Boat-race will be rowed on Saturday, March 29th, at about half-past 2 o'clock. According to all arrangements, it should have been rowed on April 5th, but the president of both clubs are agreed. The Cambridge crew went into strict training yesterday and the Oxonians do so to-morrow. Mr. Reid, though not yet quite himself, has taken his seat in the former boat, and there is a very marked improvement in the rowing. In a day or two a light ship, fitted with sliding seats, is expected from Messrs. Searle, Mr. Lesley has not been idle with his crew, and as his services are so much required this year as coach, he has determined not to pull in the race. A considerable improvement is reported and the "dark blues" are still hopeful. John Clasper of the Tyne is building boats for both Universities. Somehow or other this contest has come to be considered the commencement of spring, and the opening of our out-of-door sports, though my experience of it last year hardly bears this out. I have not yet forgotten the driving snow, the bitter biting wind, the cold stand on the towing path, and the discomfort of the drive home. Surely, however, after the constant deluge we have endured, and the series of fogs we are now being choked by, we may indulge in the hope of seeing an early "spring, spring, gentle spring." I feel almost hypochondriacal. Bright weather and mild air are sadly wanted.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, notwithstanding the dull, heavy weather, we had two very pleasant days of steeple and hurdle racing at Bromley, which is a handy distance from town, and in spite of our supposed deterioration in horses, old Brick, a horse now thirteen years of age, won two good races, one of them being the Kent open Handicap Steeple-chase over about three miles of country, and the "Ancient" carrying 11st 9lb., won by half a dozen lengths in a trot. The Marquis of Queensberry was very much shaken by a fall he sustained while riding Prince of Wales, but sailor-like, he was not long in refitting and made up for it by carrying off the Bickley Steeplechase with Irritation, whom he had claimed the day before. Kaiser is in very good order for both the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby; and Gang Forward is giving the greatest satisfaction. I am assured, by a no mean judge of a race-horse, that Surinam has improved to a degree that no horse has ever done yet. I described him fully in my letter from Doncaster, but now it is said of him, that cut off his very plain head and substitute one of the Venison pattern, he would be found to be the handsomest, best looking, and one of the biggest three-year olds in England. My informant avers that he was born with the blemish on his back, and that it has never gone against him, that he has splendid shoulders, powerful arms, and legs just suited to rattle down the hill to Tottenham Corner, while his quarters and thighs are moulded to shove him, at railroad express pace, to the top of the hill. He is old Saccherometer on a more powerful scale. Verily I must journey all the way to racing head-quarters to "interview" this vastly improved and, I know, very highly tried animal. Almoner is regarded as the very probable winner of the City and Suburban. Very curious this, for only last Monday John Day offered to sell him to me. Please to remember that the Derby will be run on the 28th of May this year.

Master Mowbray, the Cheltenham horse, has lately been much in request for the Grand National, having found friends at 18 to 1, but at Liverpool mere racing powers than he possesses are required. Red Nob, a seven-year old gelding by Nevill, Mr. Gulliver's very useful horse, which possesses more trotting action than nine-tenths of our thorough-bred sires, and is the model of a stud horse for India, has been entrusted with £10,000 during the week by eleven people, but as we have his measure very correctly through Mistletoe and Revirisset, these talented gentry are likely to burn their fingers. Of Mr. Studd's lot I very much prefer Jealousy; she is a very good looking mare, a splendid fencer, and can race. But as yet Mr. Studd has made no move. Reugny is still supported at 25 to 1, and if he be not a thorough specimen of a steeple-chase horse, I never saw one. Footman and Cinderella take the premiership in turns. The latter at home is undoubtedly a great mare, and there were few men in England better able than Saunders to sum up the merits of a Grand National candidate. Weaver in this respect is equally reliable, and Footman can boast of his brilliant performance at Croydon. Congress is better than the public think of, but then there is a difficulty about the price, and Mr. Dan Lawrence & Co. will have it. Now that Mr. Jones has got rid of Capt. Clayton, he will have time to ask a question or two of his very good-looking Action. I cannot fathom the intentions of Whinyard's party. On Monday a lot of Lord Aylesford's horses are to be sold at Tattersalls, Acropolis, Lord of the Mines, Redivivus, Painkiller, Noyre Tauren, St. Pancras, and several others being of the number.

I understand that legal difficulties have occurred which will prevent the republication of the sensational Christmas book of poems entitled "The coming K——," which I have lately read and after all can find nothing very treasonable in the really amusing satire of "Guelpho the Gay." It is good humoured cheff of the Prince of Wales' well known love of enjoyment and sport, at which His Royal Highness is as much amused as other readers who can afford 30s. for the little volume, which is difficult to get even at that price.

Mr. Charles Read has taken advantage of his privileged position in the witness-box to throw a vast amount of dirt at Mr. Clement Scott, the popular play-wright and the author of "Wicked World." In my last week's letter I gave you a sample of the sort of abuse Mr. Reade is capable of, and his ungentlemanlike and unfounded calumnies have in this instance been flung back in his teeth. To those curious in novel reading, let me suggest a perusal of Mr. Mortimer Collins' very readable, highly sensational, and most improbable work "Squire Silchester's Whim," but on no account go to sleep on it.

That very promising actress, Miss M. B. Jones, was killed by draughts to which she was exposed while on the stage. Any of those who have sat in the front stalls at Covent Garden can testify to the Arctic draughts which render acting on that stage a positive physical danger. Miss Jones was possessed of much ability and bade fair to take a foremost place. Jack Sheppard, re-christened "Old London," has replaced Cromwell at the Queen's.

The following letter has been received by the editor of a New York journal:—

"Dear Sir,—I approach you a personal stranger. Since my old stand-by (Horace Greeley) has departed, I seek others to fill the vacuum. I want to get up a first-class lecture, entitled 'Skips and Varieties,' touching all points now agitating the people, such as Religion, Politics, Arts and Sciences, Navigation, Telegraphs, Election Frauds, Credit Mobiliers, Pardons, President and Governors, Senate and the Lower House, Judges and Juries (Grand and Petit), Woodhull, Claflin and Train, Fisk and Stokes, Jews, Gentiles, Mahomedans, Christians, Mormons, &c., Constitutional Conventions, Laws, Lawyers, Judges, and, in fact, everything that requires ventilation. I would like it humorous, interspersed with quotations from noted authors, such as Shakespeare, Milton, Life, Heaven, Hell, Death, Birch, Miseries in the world, and so on. I guess you know what I want. Now the question is, will you do it?" But I have not heard if the lecture has been given. I rather fancy not.

Professor Fowler has given the world an account of an animal called the Dinoceros Mirabilis, which seems to have occupied a place between the elephant and the rhinoceros. I congratulate myself on not having lived in the Eocine age when such ugly customers were to be met with. Imagine yourself turning a corner and meeting a brute with four large horns, two being on the forehead, two lower down on each side of the spot occupied by the single horn of the rhinoceros, with two prolongations of the canine teeth introverted like those of the walrus, and the consequences to yourself if you chanced to be armed with an umbrella and the animal a bit sour in temper.

BOMBAY.

THE "TABOOTS."—This year the Commissioner of Police granted licences for 133 "Taboots" and 651 "Punjas."

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL IN GUZERAT.—We learn that the Mohurrum festival this year passed off quietly in Guzerat.

A MOONSIFF IN TROUBLE.—A native Moonsiff is shortly to be tried before Mr. Propert, at the Punch, Mahals, on a charge of bribery.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—On Monday there were thirty-six European vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

THE DONGERPORE STATE.—A native paper states that a dispute has arisen between the Chief of Dongerpore and his Bhyads about certain land.

STRIPES.—A Hindoo named Dyaram Bhow was yesterday sentenced by the Senior Magistrate to receive twelve stripes, for stealing a chatty, containing spirituous liquor.

DIVINE SERVICE will be held at St. Paul's, Kamatipoora, this evening, at 8 P.M. The sermon will be preached by the Bishop of Bombay. Hymns—79, 152, 179 and 187.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD-SHIP.—On Monday one Salvador Sebastian, employed on board the steam-ship Urbino, got his leg broken by a bale of cotton falling on it. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

ACCIDENT AT THE ESPLANADE.—A Hindoo named Balloo Luxmon, employed at the new Library on the Esplanade fell from a height of about sixteen feet on Monday. He was much hurt and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

ABSENTING WITHOUT LEAVE.—Robert Walpole, a seaman of the steam-ship Oxford, was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate with absenting himself without leave, and was sentenced to two days' imprisonment and to forfeit two days' pay.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 332 prisoners in the House of Correction on Monday. Of these, 117 were under sentences from the High Court, 182 from the Magistrates of Police, 28 from Military Courts Martial, and 5 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 246 were natives, and the remaining 86 were Europeans.

CHEATING.—Messrs. Cowasjee Brothers, merchants, Meadow Street, reported to the executive police on Monday that a bill collector of theirs, named Cowasjee Cursetjee, had lost a sum of about Rs. 1,500, which he alleged fell out of his pocket. The bill collector was taken into custody, but at the request of his employers he was subsequently released.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Maratha named Babajee Hurry, employed in the service of Junardhun Wassoodew, was charged with stealing certain ornaments, valued at Rs. 50, belonging to his master. The man was adjudged guilty and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE OF BRIBERY AGAINST A POLICEMAN.—Bhawoo Gopall, police sepoy No. 85 A., was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee on Monday, with being a member of the police force and taking a bribe or unauthorized reward, namely, one anna, from one Cursetjee Muncherjee. The policeman pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade bandstand this evening:—

March	"The Watch by the Rhine"	H. Millars.
Romance	"Fleur du Bois"	Massini.
Selection	"Marco Spada"	Auber.
Valse	"Les Fées Volantes"	Strauss.
Aria	"Finale Nabuco"	Verdi.
Galop	"Damen"	Parlon.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—Thomas Collins, a seaman, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with seriously assaulting Mr. Inspector Sweeney. The complainant stated that on the 28th February he was at the Royal Hotel, and while he was sitting on the steps prisoner came from behind him and threw him down into the street. He then kicked him until he became insensible. He had done nothing to provoke the man. The magistrate on the evidence convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.—The amateurs of this club performed their new play "Adeline" on Saturday last. Although it has no attractions in scenic effects, it has a charm of its own, and as long as the club numbers amongst its members actors like the gentlemen who personated Jenkins and the Jew, it need not despair of success. "Adeline" had a very difficult part to sustain, and although she was nervous in the beginning, she pulled through very well. Hubert would be an admirable actor if he were less boisterous. As a villain he ought to be cool and calculating. The magistrate deported himself very well indeed, and deserved a better part. The farce which followed "Adeline" was received with considerable applause, and the curtain fell amidst cheers. The same entertainment is to be repeated to-night, when it is to be trusted there will be a full house to greet the amateurs.

THE AHMEDNUGGUR MURDERS.—From Ahmednuggur we have a few particulars of the murders we reported yesterday. The Panday and Mussulman of the 13th N. I. each took with them sixty rounds of ammunition, and in the bazaar shot the poor havildar and a Dhair dead, bayonetted another Dhair, and fired at two provost corporals of the 3rd Hussars. In the pursuit Captain Daniell so disposed of his men as to prevent the ruffians from escaping, and having come up with them followed them alone. The murderers frequently fired at Captain Daniell, but fortunately all their shots missed; Captain Daniell fired four shots in front of them and repeatedly called on them to give in, but as they refused, and as Captain Daniell's infantry and foot police were a considerable distance off, he shot one of them and then the other gave in. The wounded man had his rifle at the charge when shot, and the ball went through his right hand into his stomach, and it is doubted if he will recover to be hanged. A third sepoy has been arrested for complicity, and it is thought that one or two more are concerned in the affair. The wounded man says that he and his companion intended returning to Nugger to expend their sixty rounds before giving in. They are now safe in jail, heavily ironed.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Society will be held in its Library Rooms this day, at 5 P.M.

Paper to be Read—The Marathi Poets Dnyanesh war and Tukaram, with translations, by Rev. J. Murray Mitchell, LL.D.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP CHINA, 1,047 tons, Captain R. Mossman, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S. S. EMEU, 907 tons, Captain George Lee, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a cargo of 463 chests opinion, 970 bales cotton, and sundries.

THE BARQUE JANE PARDEW, 391 tons, Captain J. Punch, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 2,485 bales cotton, 178 cwts. horns, 250 cwts. galls and 27 cwts. coir yarn.

THE S.S. OONUN, 162 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cutch (March 16th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Sibthorpe, and 99 deck passengers.

THE SHIP SLIEVE BLOOM, 815 tons, Captain Cochrane, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Liverpool (October 18th) with a cargo of 993 coals tons. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE SHIP ATHENA, 1,216 tons, Captain Henry Pierce, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (November 11th) with a cargo of 1,726¾ tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE SHIP LADY ALLAN, 1,243 tons, Captain C. Riepenhausen, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 5,108 bales cotton, 189 bales wool, 432¼ cwts. coir yarn, 5,625 cwts. galls, 1,393½ cwts. hemp, 1,301½ cwts. jute, 151¼ cwts. sursseeseed, and sundries.

THE FINE STEAMER VICEROY, belonging to Messrs. Green & Co. London, got into Madras anchorage at 4 P.M. on the 13th. The following is a list of her passengers:—Mr. Stanbrough, Major and Mrs. H. H. Stanfeld and children, Captain and Mrs. S. S. Tait, Miss Cameron, Miss Bateman, Mrs. Lowther, Mrs. and Miss Thwaites, the Misses Parsons (four), Miss Sayers, Miss Watts, Mrs. Colonel Sherard and daughters, Mrs. Matheson, Miss McDonah, Mr. Cocis, Mrs. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Brodie.

THE S. S. ATHOL, 1,076 tons, Captain D. Scott, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Liverpool (February 12th), calling at Malta and Port Said, via the Suez Canal, with the following cargo:—200 barrels alum, 2,371 packages iron, 6,208 packages sheet iron, 20 barrels fire-clay, 284 packages machinery, 102 packages yarn, 460 cases cottons, 1 cask crockery, 79 barrels copperas, 15 casks hardware, 60 drums composition, 8 casks glassware, 8 cases and 5 hogsheads wine, 16 cases wine and spirit, 13 packages effects, 15 cases mill furnishing, 5 cases cotton balls, 2,687 bundles iron hoops, 1 case saddlery, 30 cases earthenware, 20 cases slates, 1 case cutlery, 11 cases hammers, 12 iron pillars, 6 iron gates, 32 cases drugs, 10 kegs lead, 180 cases stout, 6 cases umbrellas, 10 bags corks, 5 bales dundee, and 1,596 packages merchandize. The captain reports having encountered strong notherly winds to Holyhead, moderate weather to Cape St. Vincent, easterly gale to Cape DeGata and high head sea. Fine weather to Port Said strong head wind and head sea one day in the Red Sea Fine weather to Bombay. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		MARCH.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
1 45 m	4 8	Wednesday ... 19	8 7 m	6 1
2 40 a	4 7		8 31 a	2 6
2 11 m	3 10	Thursday 20	8 44 m	5 8
3 30 a	3 11		9 14 a	1 5
2 45 m	2 9	Friday 21	9 31 m	5 2
4 13 a	3 5		10 13 a	0 7
3 34 m	2 1	Saturday 22	10 33 m	4 10
5 52 a	3 2		11 38 a	0 2
5 1 m	1 7	Sunday 23	11 59 m	4 8
7 20 a	3 6		.....	
7 5 m	1 8		1 27 m	0 9
8 47 a	4 7	Monday..... 24	1 40 a	4 9
8 42 m	0 9	Tuesday..... 25	2 59 m	2 3
9 39 a	5 9		2 57 a	5 5

Moon—Last Quarter, 22nd, 3h. 9m. a.m.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM SIND.

FROM a statement submitted to Government by Mr. W. F. Cary, Acting Collector of Customs, Kurrachee, we see that during the month of February, 488,012lbs., (1,247 bales,) valued at Rs. 1,30,950, were shipped from ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign or external ports; 377,244 lbs., valued at Rs. 96,700, were shipped to Liverpool; 100,968lbs. valued at Rs. 31,750 to Hongkong; and 9,800lbs. valued at Rs. 2,500, to Venice. In addition to the above 464 pressed bales of cotton, weighing 180,320lbs., of the value of Rs. 57,850, were shipped to Bombay for transhipment to foreign ports.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the following short causes were heard before Mr. Justice Gibbs:—

EWART LATHAM AND CO. v. HEERJEEBHOY JAMAL.

Mr. Gill, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs and asked for a postponement until the 22nd July next, which was granted.

PARVUTTEBAEE, WIDOW, v. MEGBAEE, WIDOW.

The Hon. Mr. Scoble, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Shamrao Pandurang appeared for the defendant. This was an old case between two widows, one of whom claimed more than the other was disposed to pay and a higher rate of interest than the other was willing to allow. The defendant had paid Rs. 1,357 into Court. Some discussion took place as to costs, after which his Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for the amount paid into Court, Rs. 1,357, together with Rs. 273 with interest thereon; the money to be made over to the Accountant General, with instructions to pay interest thereon to the plaintiff for her life.

JAIBAI SEWJEE V. MOOLJEE THACKERSEY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff, who claimed Rs. 3,000 with interest. The defendants had filed their petitions since the suit was brought. The first defendant, who appeared in person, admitted the full claim, although in the schedule Rs. 2,500 only had been inserted. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 3,000, with interest and costs. Execution to be stayed until the further order of the Court.

PURSHOTUM VEERCHUND V. HAJEE SOMAR KHAN MAHOMED.

Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Mr. Ardesir Framjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, for the defendant. The action was brought to recover Rs. 1,426 for monies due to plaintiff for work and labour done and materials supplied in and about the steamer Carnac. The defendant admitted the work done, but denied the accuracy of the items, the charges of which were said to be excessive and exorbitant. Mr. Lang asked that the suit be referred to the Commissioner for an account or be transferred to the long cause list. After some discussion, and at the suggestion of his Lordship, the cause was by consent referred for settlement to two persons to be named by the plaintiff and defendant respectively.

DAMODHUR HURJEEVUN V. MEMON HAJEE SOOMAR KHAN.

Mr. Farron, instructed by Mr. Hope, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Lang appeared for the first defendant, and Mr. Macpherson for the second and third defendants. The counsel for the defendants applied that the suit be transferred to the long cause list. Mr. Farron said the action was brought on an adjusted account Soon after it was brought defendants filed their schedule in which the claim was admitted, but the first defendant had now thought proper to dispute it. The schedule was afterwards withdrawn. After some discussion, his Lordship directed that the suit should be transferred to the long cause list.

THE following matters were heard before Mr. Justice Green yesterday:—

THE COMMERCIAL BANK V. BULWUNTRAO BHICAJEE DOWLAY.

Mr. Ferguson appeared for the plaintiff. The suit was for calls due on shares, of which the defendant held 150.

The various liquidation orders were put in.

Decree for Rs. 6,000 with interest at 9 per cent. from November 1871, till judgment, and 6 per cent. till payment.

ESWBUX DHUNSOOKDASS V. RUTTONCHUND OOMEDMUL.

Mr. Farran appeared for the plaintiff. He said that a written statement had been filed, and he did not think the case was one which could be taken as a short cause. The suit was on an adjusted account. His learned friend, Mr. Macpherson, was instructed for the plaintiff, but was not present.

The plaintiff's attorney intimated that after reading the written statement, he had no objection to the case going in the long-cause list.

Suit to be transferred to the long cause list from the date of the filing of the plaint.

MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY V. CULLIANDASS NARROTUMDASS.

Mr. Pigott appeared for the plaintiff. The suit was brought for rent and monies due on a lease executed by defendant, who occupied some of the plaintiff's property at Colaba.

Decree for Rs. 1,863 with interest at 9 per cent. in Rs. 1,220 from the 1st of January 1870, and in Rs. 648 from 1st January 1872 till judgment.

A SUIT AGAINST PESTONJEE DINSHAW.

PESTONJEE NANABHOY V. PESTONJEE DINSHAW.

Mr. Pherosha w Mehta appeared for the plaintiff.

A Sheriff's bailiff was called to depose to having served a summons on the 8th of March on the defendant in the House of Correction.

The suit was for Rs. 4,000 on four promissory notes of Rs. 1,000 each.

Bezonjee Eduljee, son of the plaintiff, deposed to the notes having been executed by Pestonjee Dinshaw, and signed by him in his presence. They were all of the same date, 18th July 1871.

Mr. Inverarity—I don't know whether I am too late, my Lord, but I have just been instructed, on behalf of the defendant, to apply for a postponement on condition of our bearing the plaintiff's costs of the day. On account of the review of the criminal trial he has not had time to prepare his defence.

Mr. Pherosha w Mehta said he did not see how that could be done unless the defendant consented to deposit Rs. 4,000 in Court.

Mr. Inverarity—We have not had any time to prepare.

The Judge—But half an hour would have sufficed to file an affidavit.

Mr. Inverarity—The defendant is not like a person who has his liberty: he has not that opportunity of communicating with his legal advisers.

Mr. Pherosha w Mehta said he could not see how there could be any defence to the suit, and he thought the Rs. 4,000 should be paid into Court.

The Judge—I will adjourn the case till Friday, and if an affidavit is not filed in the meantime, a decree will be passed. A copy of the defendant's affidavit to be served on the plaintiff before 4 p.m. on Thursday.

THE APPLICATION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI.

THE case of the Queen v. C. P. Coope, Esq., came on for argument to-day before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green.

Mr. Anstey and Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Turner, appeared in support of the rule, and Mr. Scoble, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, showed cause against it.

Numerous affidavits were read, from which it appeared that the prisoner, who was convicted of the theft of Rs. 50 in a boarding-house, was a respectable and wealthy man, and that it was highly improbable that he had committed the theft. It also appeared that the witnesses who were in attendance for the prisoner at the Police Court on the second day were not called and that his pleader was absent from sickness.

At the close of the case the learned Judge said that he would have been glad to make the rule absolute, but he doubted whether he had the power. If the evidence given before him had been taken before the magistrate probably the decision would have been the other way. He would consider the case and deliver judgment on Thursday.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A PARSEE.

YESTERDAY morning, about 5 o'clock, a very sad case of murder occurred. A Parsee named Eduljee Pestonjee Shroff, residing at 1st Parsee Gulley, Khetwady, who is said to have been enraged by some unpleasant dispute in his family, attacked his step-mother, aged about forty-five years, named Nawazbai, and her two children, Naleebai and Limjeebhoy, aged respectively eleven and sixteen years, with an iron chopper, by which he killed the mother and seriously wounded the sister and brother, who are now in the Jamsetjee Hospital in a precarious state. After attacking the parties, the assailant jumped into a well on the ground floor of his house and tried to destroy himself, but the police got him out alive, and he is now in the hospital. It appears that on Monday night the murderer with his son went to bed as usual on the second floor of the house, and the mother with her two children slept on the first floor. About 5 o'clock yesterday morning some of the tenants residing on the ground floor of the house heard a noise of some heavy body falling into the water of the well. They went towards the well and saw the murderer struggling in the water. They raised an alarm and the police came to the spot, and took him out alive, but with severe wounds on his head. The police suspected something wrong, and they immediately went upstairs and found the door of the room in which the woman and her two children slept on the previous night fastened from inside. The door was knocked at, but nobody replied. The police then broke open the door and entered the room, when they found deceased gasping. She had an extensive wound on the right side of the head and the skull was fractured. There was a pool of blood round her and the children, who were also seriously wounded. The unfortunate woman died shortly afterwards. The police recovered from an adjoining room the iron chopper stained with blood. The murderer on being questioned, stated—"It is my fate." He did the act because he was tired of the family feuds.

Dr. Blaney, Deputy Coroner for the City of Bombay, held an inquest yesterday at Khetwady, when the following evidence was recorded:—

Ruttonshaw Bomanjee said—I am a clerk employed in the office of the Assessor of the Municipality and live at Borah Bazaar, in the Fort. I have looked at the body before this inquest, and identify it as that of Nawazbaee, my aunt, and was about forty-five years of age, and lived in 1st Parsee Gully, Khetwady, in her own house, of which she occupied the first floor. Deceased had one son about 15 or 16 years old, named Limjeebhoy, and one daughter named Nallebaee, about eleven years old. I only heard of the death of the deceased at 7 o'clock this morning, and came to her house in Khetwady, about half-past 8 o'clock. I was prevented by the police from going upstairs to see the deceased, but I have since been upstairs, and there saw the body, now before the inquest. There was a very extensive wound on the right side of the head and the skull was fractured. I was not in the habit of frequently visiting the house of the deceased, and had not heard of any quarrels occurring there.)

The enquiry stands adjourned till Saturday next.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee and Co., secretaries and treasurers. Mr. Kessowjee Naik was called to the chair. The report of the directors and the audited balance sheet of the company for the year ending 31st December 1872 were adopted and approved. In the room of Messrs. Kessowjee Naik and Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, who retired by rotation from the office of directors, Messrs. Tapidas Vurjdas and Nursey Kessowjee were appointed directors. Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody was appointed auditor for the current year with a remuneration of Rs. 200. A vote of thanks to the directors and the secretaries and treasurers for having ably managed the affairs of the company, and to the chairman, concluded the proceedings of the ordinary general meeting.

An extraordinary general meeting of the company was held at the same place soon afterwards, under the presidency of Mr. Kessowjee Naik, for the purpose of appointing secretaries and treasurers in place of Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee and Co., resigned, and of fixing their remuneration; and for making the necessary alteration in the articles of association. The meeting resolved that Messrs. Gaddum and Co. be appointed secretaries and treasurers, and that their remuneration be the same as was received by Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee and Co.

THE SHOCKING WIFE MURDER AT CAMATEEPOORA.

DR. BLANEY, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest on Monday concerning the death of Zaphee, a Mahang woman, who was murdered by her husband at Camateepoora. We give below the principal evidence taken at the inquest:—

The mother of the deceased deposed—I am the wife of one Rama Mullara Koochakur, and live at Camateepoora 10th lane. I have looked at the body before this inquest, and identify it as that of the deceased, who was my daughter, and about 16 years of age. She was married to one Roopa Hybuttee about two years ago. Roopa Hybuttee is now present. Immediately after the marriage of the deceased she went to reside at the house of Roopa Hybuttee at Camateepoora 13th lane. They lived happily together for one year, after which they lived a quarrelsome life. About a year ago the deceased came to my house and I enquired the reason of her visit; she replied that she, her husband Roopa Hybuttee, and her father-in-law Hybuttee Khundoo, went together to the house of the police inspector in New Foras Road, and deceased complained to the police inspector that notwithstanding she (the deceased) had been working in the house and cooking the meals of the family, her husband Roopa Hybuttee had been beating her frequently at nights and threatening her by showing a knife. "The police inspector," she said, "had separated us and desired me to go anywhere I pleased but not to return to my husband's house." The deceased, therefore, came to my house and has since then always lived with me. About seventeen months ago I was called one morning by a woman of my caste and informed that the deceased had been beaten and her legs broken by her husband. I went to the house of Roopa Hybuttee and there I saw the deceased; both legs were wounded and bleeding, but the bones were not broken. I enquired of the deceased how she had been injured, and she told me that after partaking of his meal the previous evening Roopa Hybuttee and deceased retired to their room and went to bed. About midnight, while deceased was asleep, her husband Roopa Hybuttee had beaten her with a piece of wood which is used in making coir rope, and struck her over the legs; after doing so he left the house. The deceased told me that before she and her husband went to bed that night she had complained to Roopa Hybuttee that though she worked hard she had not sufficient food; she also said that her husband was drunk on the night on which he assaulted her with the stick. I took deceased to the Girgaum Police Court and induced her to make a complaint to the magistrate of the ill-treatment of her husband. The magistrate issued a summons to Roopa Hybuttee to appear to answer the charge of ill-treatment of his wife, but Roopa Hybuttee had absconded and was not to be found. Fifteen days after the issue of the summons Roopa Hybuttee came to his house and the summons was served on him. He appeared at the Girgaum Police Court, and Roopa Hybuttee was asked by the magistrate why he had assaulted the deceased; he told the magistrate that the deceased had not been cooking his meals. The magistrate cautioned Roopa Hybuttee and requested deceased to return to the house of her husband and if he again ill treated her to summon him once more. Deceased then returned to the house of her husband and lived with him for five months quietly without quarrelling. After deceased left the house of her husband about a year ago and came to live with me, Roopa Hybuttee was in the habit of visiting my house frequently, and at these visits he always quarrelled with me. He used to abuse and throw stones at me for having allowed his wife (my daughter) to live in my house. On the occasion of the visits of Roopa Hybuttee to my house the deceased always remained out of the way. Roopa Hybuttee was always under the influence of liquor when he came to my house. He never struck me, although he has thrown stones at me, and when he used to come to my house my sons always drove him away. During one of these visits about two months ago, while I was away from home, I was informed by the deceased and my other children that Roopa Hybuttee had come to my house and seized the deceased and tried to take her away by force, and told her that if she did not accompany him he would take her life whenever he might meet her. I was also informed that my sons separated Roopa Hybuttee and the deceased and drove Roopa Hybuttee away. When my sons

THE MUSSULMANS OF BENGAL.

(Indian Observer.)

A SECT which observes none of the ceremonies of its faith, which is ignorant of the simplest formulas of its creed, which worships at the shrines of a rival religion, and tenaciously adheres to practices which were denounced as the foulest abominations by its founder, is a religious* paradox of a very startling kind. But such a sect exists, flourishes, nay even makes converts in this strange land of abnormal spiritual conditions. The Mussulmans of Bengal have not been too severely described in our opening sentence. The paradox of their existence, however, is not difficult to solve, and the recent Census, among the many valuable lessons it has taught us, contains also the solution of this seeming mystery. We too often talk of the Mussulmans of Bengal as one might talk of their fiery brethren of Arabia, brethren not in blood nor in speech, and only outwardly so in faith. Putting aside the Ferazees of the lower Delta, the Mussulmans of Bengal, as a rule, know as little about the ardent enthusiast who founded their faith, as the peasants of Italy and Spain know of the Gospel, or of Him whose sayings it contains. Not one in ten can recite the simple and brief Kalamá, whose repetition is among the most frequent duties of a true believer. Converts from the lowest ranks of Hindoo society, they could bring to the new faith no valuable aid either in wealth or in mind; and those who converted, did not care to instruct, them. It is more than probable that the majority of them sought Islam, rather than were sought by it, and when enrolled among its followers remained as ignorant of its precepts as they had been before. The small sprinkling of Moghul and Pathan soldiers who settled down in the country, and married daughters of the land, were at no time learned, and seldom zealous, believers. The mind of a common Mussulman ryot of northern Bengal is a strange study. Many such have we known and talked to, and the type has not varied perceptibly. In the first place he looks on himself as a member of a *caste*, just as much as any of his Hindoo neighbours. Offences against society are punished by excommunication, and the sentence is passed by the village elders. The offender is thenceforth, and until he makes submission and buys forgiveness, an outcaste and an alien. No one may eat nor smoke with him, nor will any father give him his daughter in marriage. Thus the old Hindoo system reasserts itself in spite of the nominal change of creed. Secondly, such a man has heard of God, and of Muhammad, also of Ali, and possibly of the other Imams; but where his prophet was born, and when, what he did or said, are matters about which he is as indifferent as he is ignorant. Krishna and Durga are also real personages to his mind, and he attends their festivals, and still practices all sorts of idolatrous ceremonies the origin of which he knows not, nor cares to enquire. It is consequently very difficult to know when one is "outraging the religious feelings" of persons of this class. No amount of study in Arabic and Persian authors, no amount of patient plodding through the digests of Mahomedan law will avail; nothing in short is of any use save living among the people and learning their ideas from themselves. The Mahomedan of Lower Bengal feels what he is pleased to call his 'religious feelings' shocked by a great number of things which would not in the least offend a Mussulman of holy Mecca or fanatic Bokhara. Things he has brought with him from his former religion, such as laws of "touch not, taste not, handle not," and the taking off the shoes in mosques or shrines, are to him matters of the greatest moment. And the difficulty of avoiding offence is increased by those spasmodic waves of religious revival which, now faintly, now violently, are always ebbing and flowing beneath the surface. There is the mysterious letter, generally written on the coarsest paper in a vile doggrel style which informs the faithful that somebody, generally of course in some very distant country, has had a dream in which it has been revealed that the Imam Mahdi has been born in a certain city and will make his advent into India shortly. Forthwith careless Mussulmans brush up their religion, and are unusually devout for a month or two; the mosques are somewhat fuller than before, and Moulvies finger richer presents. Or again, some fervid preacher wanders through a district, and is shocked at the ignorance and indifference of his co-religionists. Crowds flock to hear him, and the holy man goes away with his pockets full, and leaving behind him among the people a general touchiness and irritability, and disposition to see an offence to their religion in any and every thoughtless action or remark of the infidel. Though these rude spasmodic revivals are not generally lasting, yet they are getting of late years much more frequent than before, and their frequency serves to keep the minds of the lower classes in a partial ferment. The railway has simplified communication between Upper India and Bengal, and though the discovery of the large proportion which the Mahomedans bear to the total population in these provinces is new to us, it is evidently no news to the champions of the faith in the North-West. It is not in any way against us English, however, that the present tendency of Mahomedan revivals is set-
ting, [illegible] against the Hindoos. Whatever may [illegible] or designs of those who pull the [illegible] wandering preachers in motion, [illegible] action seems directed towards [illegible] of Islam from their Hindoo [illegible] may be to draw them closer [illegible] from the pollution of idola- [illegible] gentlemen who have been in [illegible] Mussulmans as domestic ser- [illegible] capacities, find that a tendency is [illegible] to keep themselves aloof from [illegible] are getting particular [illegible] the vessels of the latter, [illegible] likeable signs of har- [illegible] by some unseen [illegible] understands the [illegible] not object to [illegible] book' as Christians, [illegible] it is distinctly forbidden [illegible] tors. The uneducated [illegible] ever, while he will not [illegible], is far less particular about eating [illegible] the Hindoo. It would seem that the species of religious revival which is now going on is aimed at correcting this undoubted error.

Our political treatment of this large and important class of our fellow-subjects has hitherto been glaringly injudicious and absurd. Mistaking them for fanatics ever ready to break into rebellion, and drown society in blood, we alarm ourselves beyond measure at any movement among them. If an itinerant preacher makes his appearance in any rural district, the cry of "Wahabi" is raised at once; the man is probably arrested and examined, and when he is released, as he invariably is, certainly goes about his business with no great increase of friendly feeling towards his rulers. It is the old, old story over again, of want of sympathy with the people: instead of studying the Mussulmans, and trying to find out what they desire, what they fear, or what grievances they are suffering under, we regard them as chained tigers, powerless to harm us as long as they are confined and guarded, but ready and eager to spring at our throats the moment we relax our vigilance. Is there any surer way of making a people disaffected than this? The occasional petty local outbreaks that have occurred among the Mahomedans in Bengal have never had any religious significance, they have arisen from political grievances which were not properly understood by the governing body. The Wahabis of Patna raised subscriptions, it is true, from many districts in Bengal, but it is extremely doubtful if one in ten of those who subscribed had any clear idea of what was to be done with the money. The moral of the whole matter is—study these people, try to sympathize with them, and to make them understand the motives and objects of Government, and they will cease to be a cause of alarm or uneasiness to their rulers.

THE STRIKE IN SOUTH WALES.

At length the cruel, and, for so many, destructive strike in South Wales has reached a partial end, and a compromise to the effect that the men resume work at a reduction of 5 per cent., closing the short but bitter strife has been effected with one large section of the men. Mr. Brogden, M.P., in addressing a large meeting of the miners, stated "the high price of coal had positively put a limitation on all other industries, and embarrassed several departments of commerce, punishing most severely those people who have to live upon their fixed incomes." How far a rise in coal affected industry, he aptly illustrated by quoting the instance of a large shipowner who now pays for coal £20,000 a year more than formerly, and that of a calico printer, who finding his coal bill swelled by an extra £15,000 in a single year, has reduced his establishment one-half.—*Asiatic.*

We have a new field for missionary enterprise opening before us. Last week a number of M. Ps. and other prominent persons attended a meeting convened by the Hon. Mr. Kinnaird for promoting efforts now making to evangelise Central Turkey. Colleges are to be established; and as American missionaries have already accomplished something in this direction, great results are confidently announced as soon as the new machinery can be brought to bear.—*Asiatic.*

Certainly the western portion of the Irish coast recalls the long-vanished days of our own Cornish wreckers. Not long ago the barque *Julia*, of Liverpool, went to pieces on the Galway coast. When became of the crew has not transpired; but the inhabitants made such a wholesale effort to get possession of the remains of the ship, that a body of coastguards were specially sent to prevent them, and in a struggle that ensued, two of the wreckers lost their lives.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

(Specially reported for the "Home News.")

THE Select Committee to inquire into the East India Finance commenced its sittings for the third session on Feb. 18, the Right Hon. A. S. Ayrton in the chair. Among those who took an active part in the examination of the day were—Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Grant Duff (the Under-Secretary for India), Mr. Crawford, Sir Charles Wingfield, Mr. Eastwick, and Sir George Balfour (a new member of the committee). The subject of inquiry was expenditure (past and present) on barracks for the European troops in India. The witness called to give evidence was Colonel W. A. Crommelin, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, Inspector General of Military Works in India. In answer to a series of questions, commencing with the chairman, the witness first explained that the office to which he was appointed in 1865, comprehended the entire supervision of barrack accommodation for the European troops in India; and that the improvements effected down to the present time had been owing to the inquiries ordered by Government, the reports that had emanated from that inquiry, and the plans he (Colonel Crommelin) had been called upon to prepare for the better construction of barracks. The witness reviewed the barrack accommodation over a series of years. The late Sir Charles Napier had recommended higher buildings and greater elevation of ceiling as calculated to improve the temperature of barracks.

Permanent barracks began to be built after the mutiny, at the time when large bodies of European troops remained in the country requiring garrisoning and permanent accommodation. There were about 30,000 men to be accommodated. In 1863 the Government determined to investigate the barrack system anew; and by a resolution, dated July, 1863, they ordered an inquiry, appointing him (Col. Crommelin), to direct it, and obtain information. He (Col. Crommelin) in 1864 submitted his report of barrack requirements to the Imperial Government at home. The propopals were submitted to the "Army Sanitary Commission." Finally, it was notified to the Indian Government from the Secretary of State for India that the reform of the barrack system was to be proceeded with. He (Colonel Crommelin) had calculated that new and sound permanent barracks might be built and kept up in all military stations throughout India for an addition to the old cost of about a seventh. A leading feature of his plans, as passed by Government, was to erect double-storeyed buildings, the upper storeys alone of which should be occupied as dormitories only, while the lower storeys should be confined to residential conveniences, comforts, and recreations, including library and reading-rooms. The highly beneficial auxiliary accommodation provided in the lower room would, it was considered, be well worth the addition of the estimated 1-7th to the cost. He proposed to build on a larger scale and area than of existing barracks; but the latter were to be altered and utilised where capable of being so. This was done at various Punjab stations. The work completed when he (witness) left India a year ago gave permanent barrack accommodation to about 6,600 men, and housing for another 4,780 men was in progress. At the present time (1873) probably there was permanent occupation ready in new and superior barracks for 11,000 or 12,000 men, and very soon there would be accommodation for 16,000 men. Returns which the witness consulted showed that since the improvements in the barrack system commenced, as many as 41,906 men had been accommodated down to 1870. In the latter year the Government of India modified the arrangements of the two-storeyed buildings in regard to the dormitories. It was resolved that dormitories should not be confined to upper floors, except in such places as were found adapted for upper storey sleeping-rooms, viz., damp and low situations.

The witness consulted papers to show the cost to the State per man of the new barracks, and the figure of £180 per man was mentioned, but only as an approximate sum, the witness believing that a higher figure would be nearer the truth. A memorandum he consulted set down the cost per man at different stations at amounts ranging between £189 per man, and £286. At Mhow, an exceptional station, the scale was as high as £425 per man, while at Saugor it was £286 per man.

Answering Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Crawford, the witness said that he had not officially been informed of egregious failures in the later construction of barracks. He was aware that defects had been discovered from hastily building at Allahabad, Nusseerabad, and Saugor. In these instances the structural defects had arisen from the use of unsuitable building materials. The fact was that the structural work proceeding on European principles of architecture and building was new to India, and therefore not perfectly understood; besides, labour and material were both scarce in India. The witness admitted that barracks had been occupied before they were ready for the reception of troops in some instances. But the generality of the imperfections in the buildings had always been of a remedial character.

Mr. Fawcett—Have you seen the Minute of Lord Mayo on the Allahabad buildings which had tumbled down, having been raised so imperfectly as to prove useless for all habitable purposes? Were those buildings constructed under your direction of military works?

Witness—I am aware of the existence of the Minute. The buildings which fell down were badly constructed as to the masonry, and the persons concerned in their construction were deservedly blamed by Lord Mayo. But it was only a shed that actually fell down, the brick walls of which had been raised with bad materials sent in by contractors.

Mr. Fawcett—The Saugor Barracks, which cost £165,000, had turned out to be so badly built as to prove uninhabitable; those barracks, in fact, had been pronounced untenantable by a committee appointed to investigate the matter.

The witness admitted that such was the case.

In the course of a series of questions Mr. Fawcett elicited that the Secretaries to the Public Works Department who had tolerated the serious barrack failuries in India had been the same who had the disposal of many millions sterling for military works in India.

The examination proceeded on sanitary requirements for barracks, and the means of subduing scientifically the effects of the sun and temperature. The witness stated that Lord Mayo had caused thermometrical observations to be made, with the view of subduing heat and modifying temperature. Reduction of heat or temperature was an exceedingly difficult thing to do in respect to public buildings in India, especially barracks.

Sir George Balfour put a few questions to ascertain exactly how much money had been spent on barracks in contradistinction to outlays on other military works in India.

The Chairman ruled that the hon. member's inquiries now must be confined to the barracks solely.

The witness explained that about three and a quarter millions out of a vote of eleven millions for military works had been spent for barrack accommodation for 15,000 men.

The suitability of sites of barracks was next investigated, as also their style of build and size.

The witness said that the Indian Government considered that an inferior class of building for hill stations would be suitable; but he did not himself accede to that. He recommended substantial but small-sized barracks (hut-barracks so-called) for hill stations. In all barracks a most important consideration was the roof, which must be constructed to oppose the effects of the sun; yet the material employed for the roofs must necessarily be expensive on principles of European building. The object was to obtain good roofing for barracks at moderate cost. The witness observed, in meeting questions by Sir C. Wingfield, that the manufacture of cool air for public buildings in India remained a problem and a difficulty; since it was impossible to obtain the cool air in sufficient quantities. But as regards the two-storey barracks, some considerable improvements in temperature had been arrived at by the mode of building and roofing.

Sir Charles Wingfield observed that certain barracks had been built of palatial dimensions in India, yet had proved mere "sun-traps" through defective building. The witness denied that any such barracks deserved the aspersion of being called "sun-traps." Sir C. Wingfield retorted that the present Secretary of State for India himself had, in a speech he made in the House of Lords, designated the barracks in question sun-traps. (Laughter.) Recurring to the question of roofing, the witness said his plans allowed a depth of twenty feet between the ceiling and the roof of double-storeyed barracks, to counteract the radiating heat of the sun. The chairman contended that scientifically the proposition was wrong which maintained such a mode of counteracting the sun's heat. The subject of fortified barracks was on the *tapis* when the hour of adjournment arrived.

However much Popery may have lost in the old world, it has certainly a large dominion in the new, if statistics may be trusted. It is stated that the Roman Catholics of the United States actually amount to one-fourth of the whole population. There are, in short, over nine millions and a half of Roman Catholics, while the hierarchy is constituted as follows:—There are 7 archbishops, 52 bishops, and 6 vicars apostolic. The number of priests is 4,890. There are 47 cathedrals and 4,250 churches, besides 1 754 chapels and stations, 138 monasteries, 383 convents, 283 charitable institutions, 1,577 academies, 112 seminaries and colleges, and 848 students for the priesthood.

THE BIGGEST QUESTION IN INDIA.

In regard to the great land measures of the North-Western Provinces, the Hon. Mr. Inglis proposes—as the representative of Sir W. Muir's Government—to codify the Revenue and Rent Laws of the North-Western Provinces, and to introduce a Landed Estates Relief Bill. The last is still under consideration; but so far as new provisions are to be introduced into the two former, it is proposed to do away with the famous Act X. of 1859 in the following particulars: that Act having proved to be only a new engine for the enhancement of rents, and not a protection for the peasantry as Lord Canning meant it to be. It is sought by the new legislation to protect tenants having a right of occupancy against the yearly suits for enhancement to which they are now liable, to make the grounds on which the rent payable by such tenants can be raised clearer than they now are, and to define the classes of cases triable by officers vested with powers under the Act. At present such officers have authority to try all cases. It is now proposed to have two classes of officers, and to divide rent suits into three classes, those of the more simple nature to be heard by officials of the second grade, and the more difficult by those of the first, while suits for enhancement and abatement—the most difficult of all—are to be heard by officers of the first grade specially empowered. This legislation further proposes to give an ejected tenant compensation for his improvements.

The very important settlement chapter is likely to cause most discussion. It provides that the class of ex-proprietors shall pay a rent of two annas in the rupee, or 1½d. in the shilling, less than that payable by occupancy tenants, and this rent will be practically fixed against enhancement for thirty years. This is quite according to native opinion, and it will meet a great political evil. Then it is proposed to revise the old regulation of 1822, which disappeared in 1859, giving settlement officers power to determine rents at settlement. The revised assessment fixed on an estate is not based on the rental actually received by the landlord at the time, but on what the estate would yield were the rents prevailing for similar land in the neighbourhood levied from all tenants. This assumed rental is generally above the actual, so that a landlord under our revenue system is compelled, in order to get his fair profit, to raise the rents of all tenants who may be holding below the current rate on similar land. He can do this at present only by an expensive suit under Act X. of 1859. The suit being heard by the settlement officer, an appeal lies to the Civil Court. Under this expensive and dilatory procedure, the tenants, if the landlord is successful, are burdened not only with the enhanced rent, but with all the costs of the litigation.

On the whole, the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* thinks the new provisions are likely to be good to the tenant, without injuring the landlord, while they will conciliate those who have become tenants on their ancestral lands. But the enormous expense and still more stupendous blunders of these thirty years' settlements, by which, all over India, except in Bengal, we seek to become a terrestrial providence to the people, are (he says) fast bringing round opinion to the point which it reached after the great famine of 1862, when Lord Canning and Sir C. Wood solemnly promised all India a permanent settlement. Mr. George Campbell come to the same conclusion when reporting on the famine of Orissa in 1867. If the settlement be fixed at grain rents, the Government will have all the benefit of a rise of prices, while meeting the chances of a depreciation of the precious metals, and the people will enjoy what they so dearly covet, land which they can call their own for ever subject to a proportional quit rent. It is expected that the great supporter of this view in 1862, Sir W. Muir, will deal with it practically when he becomes Finance Minister. It is by far the biggest question in India, whether political or financial, and Government has twice made solemn promises which it has broken.—*Overland Mail.*

AN INTERESTING CASE OF SLANDER.

(Continued from Saturday's *Bombay Gazette.*)

MR. HENRY JAMES, in summing up the case for the defendant, said—Gentlemen of the jury,—I trust I am not too confident as to the position of the case when I express to you my feeling that my client's cause requires no advocacy from me, and that I could with perfect confidence leave it to your decision upon the evidence which has been put before you. But still I admit the anxiety which I feel on account of the course which has been taken by my learned friend in the performance of his duty; and an attack having been made upon the truth, the honour, and the integrity of my client is a reason why I should attempt to make the performance of my duty as complete as I can. Though all the points in this matter are purely for your determination, the course taken by the counsel for the plaintiff must, in the minds of all who have heard it, raise the feeling that the issue now to be determined is one which must reflect equally upon the honour alike of the plaintiff and the defendant. I cannot suppose that course has been taken unadvisedly. The plaintiff has done wisely and rightly, no doubt, in view of the exigency of the case, to secure the services of my learned friends, who represent the highest class of ability at the English bar, for he has ensured his interests being placed in the most favourable aspect before you. I will not say that the number of his counsel displays a sense of the weakness of his case, but it shows that he was most anxious that the advantages of advocacy should now be wanting, for he has secured the best advocacy that bar affords him. But the time has passed for such eloquence even as that of my learned friends to alter or distort facts when presented to the minds of men sitting as you are, and I am quite sure that it will not be by their eloquence that your verdict will be decided. I admit at once to you that what I fear myself is that sympathy and desire to act kindly towards our fellow-creatures, and cause as little pain and injury as possible. But I exhort you, if any entertain any such feeling as this, not to let it actuate you when sitting in the jury-box to do justice between these two men. I pray you to forget that your verdict will fall hardly or even disastrously on any one; for if such a consideration was allowed for one moment, it would be a sad example shown alike to evil-doers and to those who will follow you in the box. Justice must be done, and it would be sad indeed if its course were turned by any feelings of kindness, or its decisions shaped by any other than a determination that right shall be done. I, therefore, will say no more than to draw your attention to the evidence in the case, in order to see whether it will not bring you to the conclusion that my client is entitled to a verdict. I am not now about to repeat to you a general statement on the whole of the case, or again to repeat what I endeavoured to urge upon you two days ago; but, at the same time, it is impossible to do other than make some reference to the topics I have mentioned before. Let me first, however, suggest to you the issue which my learned friend Mr. Hawkins has put before you. What does my learned friend mean to say?—that my client, Mr. Jones, is a man of such character, conduct, habits, and pursuits that he has wilfully made this serious charge, and that he is supporting it by intentional perjury before you. Yet the only effect of my learned friend's cross-examination is that it went to show that my client has frequented racing meetings, that he was fond of hazard, and that he has also been an attendant at nighthouses. But if that be the issue, let my friend state as much in plain language. And if my learned friend is going to say this, may I ask how that bears on this issue? It seems to me that, if it is intended to show that my client is in the habit of card-playing, that would only prove that he would be less likely to be mistaken in the charge he has made than if he were a man who had never played cards before. Surely, if he is experienced, that would not make him a worse judge of what took place. I cannot conceive that my learned friend will put the issue before you that the defendant is a man of such habits and conduct that he has wickedly made, and still more wickedly supported, this charge. On what ground could this be put to you? No one will attempt to defend his course of life as one which would make a father or a brother desire him as a companion for a son or a younger brother. He has, no doubt, been leading a life in which his time, and probably his substance, are spent at race meetings, playing at hazard, and frequenting nighthouses; yet, I presume, that no one will say that even this is inconsistent with perfect honour, truth, and integrity, and perfect truth in making this charge. When my learned friend charges this gentleman with all this, and puts these questions to him in cross-examination—suggested no doubt by the plaintiff, who sat under him—let me ask, how did the plaintiff know that my client frequented these places? I presume it was because he had seen my client there. How, therefore, can it be suggested as an impropriety for my client to be at these places when he confesses his own presence. If this is the style of advocacy which is to be adopted in this case, it will remind me of some lines I read recently in an old play, called, I believe, "Love for Love," where two young ladies are in conversation, and one of them says to the other, "Cousin Hoyden! Cousin Hoyden! how came you to drop your garter in Obadiah Broadbrim's bedroom?" To which the other replies, "Cousin Prudence! Cousin Prudence! how came you to find it there?" (Laughter.) I fancy my learned friends acting as counsel for the plaintiff in this case must feel somewhat in the position of one of these young ladies. But these *in quoque* arguments cannot avail in this case. It is for you to determine not only by the weight of evidence, but by the bearing and the demeanour of Mr. Jones in the box. He came here unaccustomed to the courts of justice, and ignorant of the manner and methods in which evidence is generally given, and certainly unaccustomed to the searching cross-examination to which he was submitted by my learned friend Mr. Hawkins; and I ask you, before scrutinising that evidence narrowly, to contrast his demeanour in the box with that of the plaintiff, and then let me ask what there is that should lead you, as impartial judges, to doubt what he has stated about this occurrence apart from the evidence. As regards his conduct, what can be said against him which does not apply with greater force to the plaintiff? Think for a moment of the antecedents of these two gentlemen; surely they may be taken as on an equality, except that I have not heard that Mr. Jones deemed it a part of his business to carry dice and a dice-box with him, ready for action, at all times, to engage in contests, by which he made £300 a year, with any casual person, I presume, in a railway carriage or at race meetings. But, without weighing even this too narrowly let us contrast their demeanour, see whether their statements and appearance in the box are not most strongly in favour of the defendant. I confess I am most desirous to know what is the precise issue my learned friend will present to you with respect to the motive of this charge by my client. Surely, he will not charge him with wilfully and intentionally making this accusation for the purpose of avoiding the payment of the small sum of money constituting the stakes. There was no quarrel or animosity between these two gentlemen, and it is not suggested by the cross-examination that my client has ever made such charges as this against any one before. Mr. Jones must have played cards over and over again for far larger stakes than 40s. My learned friend has suggested that the smallness of the stake is a reason against the plaintiff having a sufficient motive for being guilty of what is alleged against him; but is it not also a reason why my client should not do, without reason, what is as great a crime as cheating at cards—namely, accuse a fellow-man of cheating? Whatever your verdict may be, therefore, I believe you will scout that as a reason in coming to a conclusion, and I am sure that you will be of opinion that this charge, even if mistaken, has been made with a firm conviction that it is a true and honest charge. You have had now all the circumstances of the case before you, and I will only trouble you shortly to direct your attention to the points which my learned friend endeavoured to make on the part of the plaintiff. Commenting, then, on the cross-examination, the learned counsel showed that the suggestion to play at chicken-hazard could not have come from Mr. Jones, and he was not aware, until the dice were produced, that any one had dice and a dice-box in his possession; and that Mr. Jones was not in the habit of playing at this game, his sworn testimony directly controverting the imputation. Dealing with the incidents of the occurrence itself, and assuming the plaintiff to be guilty of the act charged to him, the learned counsel proceeded to show that the dexterous substitution, while dealing, of a card at the bottom of the pack for one at the top did not require any previous marking of the card, but merely the knowledge of the position of an ace; and that the plaintiff had obtained this knowledge by the regularity to which Captain Pawker had several times called attention—namely, collecting the cards and putting them at the bottom of the pack. There was no doubt that the defendant had collected the cards instead of leaving that duty to the "pony," as he had admitted that it did occur. Such a thing might have been done with perfect innocence; but the jury must take cognisance of the fact that it had occurred by the admission of the plaintiff, and by the positive testimony both of Captain Pawker and the defendant, because it furnished the plaintiff with the opportunity of doing that which was alleged against him. Referring to the evidence of Captain Pawker, and to the trivial contradictions of statements under cross-examination, he urged that there was nothing in these discrepancies to induce the jury to doubt that gentleman's evidence, or to accept what seemed to be the implied inference of Mr. Hawkins' attack on him—namely, that he was co-conspirator with Mr. Jones. Mr. Hawkins, an accomplished cross-examiner, had won an easy victory over Captain Pawker. He did not grudge him that victory. He had "bothered" Captain Pawker, and he was welcome to his triumph, such as it was. He (Mr. Hawkins) would, he was sure, bear his laurels with his accustomed modesty—(a hearty laugh, in which Mr. Hawkins joined)—and Captain Pawker would accept his defeat with becoming submission. Mr. Hawkins had succeeded in bothering the Captain, but he had not shaken the tenour of his evidence. The only question for the jury was whether the witness had substantially told the truth; and the best proof that he had done so was that he had not come there, as he would have done if he had been a co-conspirator, to declare that he had seen the cheat of a blue card being substituted for the white one which was on the top of the pack, but as simply neutral between the parties to this transaction. That gentleman's evidence corroborated the defendant, in showing that the opportunity for cheating had been presented to the plaintiff, though the way in which the cheating took place might only be observed by one who had watched narrowly, after his suspicion had been excited by what had occurred. Dealing with the mode in which the substitution is alleged to have been effected, the learned counsel admitted that his client might have been mistaken by the rapid movement of a skilful dealer; but he contended that there could be no mistake about the colour of the cards. He swore distinctly that it was a white card at the top of the pack when the plaintiff dealt to himself a second time, though, when the change was made and the cards were turned up, it was found that the ace so dealt had a blue back. The ground of the accusation had been stated at the time, as the plaintiff had admitted, the defendant stating, "Do you think I can't see the difference between a blue card and a white?" and they had heard from Captain Pawker that on that accusation being made the plaintiff had contented himself with so mild and feeble a denial that Captain Pawker had treated it as no denial at all, and then had, unknown either to Captain Pawker or the defendant, pocketed two of the cards, thereby depreciating the idea that the proper course for the plaintiff on such an accusation being made against him was to have struck the defendant, he showed that, according to the defendant's own opinion, that was the course he should have pursued, and therefore in not adopting it he failed in his duty as an honourable man according to his own standard merely from fear of retaliation from a stronger man, though he admitted that he would have struck a weaker antagonist. His learned friend had told them of a judgment on the plaintiff which was to come. He was a member of the Guards Club, and one of the consequences which had been put before the jury of any verdict was, that his conduct would come under the view of the members of that club. What that judgment would prove might be anticipated, seeing that the plaintiff would be judged by men who had a very different view of honour and personal conduct to himself. There were men yet belonging to that club who would recollect a day when, on a Belgian hill side, they were told to rise and attack the enemy, and who on that occasion had not stopped to consider whether their opponents were stronger or more numerous than themselves. There were many more members of the club whose memories would carry them back to a raw November morning, when, against overwhelming numbers, they had fought at Inkermann, without for an instant considering whether those to whom they were opposed were heavier or stronger men. The times seemed to be changed now amongst those gentlemen—but he was wrong—the plaintiff, Mr. Clayton, was no longer a member of one of her Majesty's regiments of Guards. It would, however, be their duty after this trial was over, whatever might be its results, to consider whether a gentleman was a fit associate for them who had shrunk from the vindication of his own honour because the man who had attacked it was bigger than himself, and in the language of this officer and gentleman, could "fight like fun." That showed the plaintiff's view of the value of his own honour, and he was sure the fact would not be lost upon the jury in drawing their conclusions and coming to a decision. Dealing then with the course which had been pursued by the plaintiff after the event had taken place, the learned counsel argued that if Mr. Clayton had felt conscious of his own innocence he would have demanded inquiry in some shape or other, and would have had the matter brought to a conclusion. Instead of that, he seemed to have appealed first to the defendant to make a retractation and apology, which he was informed would never be made; and then, after hearing that this most serious accusation was being repeated, he seemed to have taken no step except what he himself appeared to think was a reparation of his wounded honour, namely, calling his opponent a liar. Such a course might have been sufficient in days gone by, when such words would have been looked upon as a challenge to a duel; but it was not the course which the wounded honour of the plaintiff demanded, though it was the only action he had taken until he heard of the proceedings initiated by the Raleigh Club; and then, and not till then, had he demanded the inquiry which had already been put in motion. He did not know what the jury would think of that conduct, but he thought they would be of opinion that if it had been possible for the plaintiff to let the matter die out, he would have been perfectly content to rest under the insult he had received without taking any further steps to vindicate his honour. Dealing with some minor incidents, in which the plaintiff's evidence was in conflict with that of the defendant, the learned counsel showed that his statement as to refusing to receive the stake of Captain Pawker, after the fracas in the railway carriage was refuted, both by the evidence of the defendant and of Captain Pawker himself. Commenting on the turned condition of the corners of one of the cards, which had been in possession of the plaintiff, the learned counsel, while admitting that this was susceptible of innocent explanation, dwelt on the fact that the other card, though subjected to just the same conditions, presented no such appearance, and, recommending this matter to the consideration of the jury, he pointed out that it was part of a strange combination of circumstances—viz., collecting the cards irregularly during the game, winning the round just when he could gain the largest sum, and making a "natural" twice in succession, when the chances were seven to one against it—all of which pressed heavily against the plaintiff. It might be said in reply that the mere winning of £4 was not motive sufficient for a gentleman in the plaintiff's position; but that depended entirely on how a man's mind was influenced, and to what extent his organisation would lead him to forget himself when the desire of gain was strong upon him, and the temptation to cheat might be excited whether the stake was £4, £4, or £400. It was a very nice psychological point to study, but it was well-known that men had committed crimes for sums which seemed utterly inadequate as a motive. He had again, however, to urge on the jury that if the stakes in this case were insufficient to account for the plaintiff cheating, they were equally insufficient as a motive to induce his client to make a false charge of cheating and then come forward to support it. In conclusion, the learned counsel thanked the jury for the attention they had given to his observations, and prayed them to exercise their moral courage and not shrink from giving their verdict according to the evidence, in favour of the defendant.

(To be continued.)

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